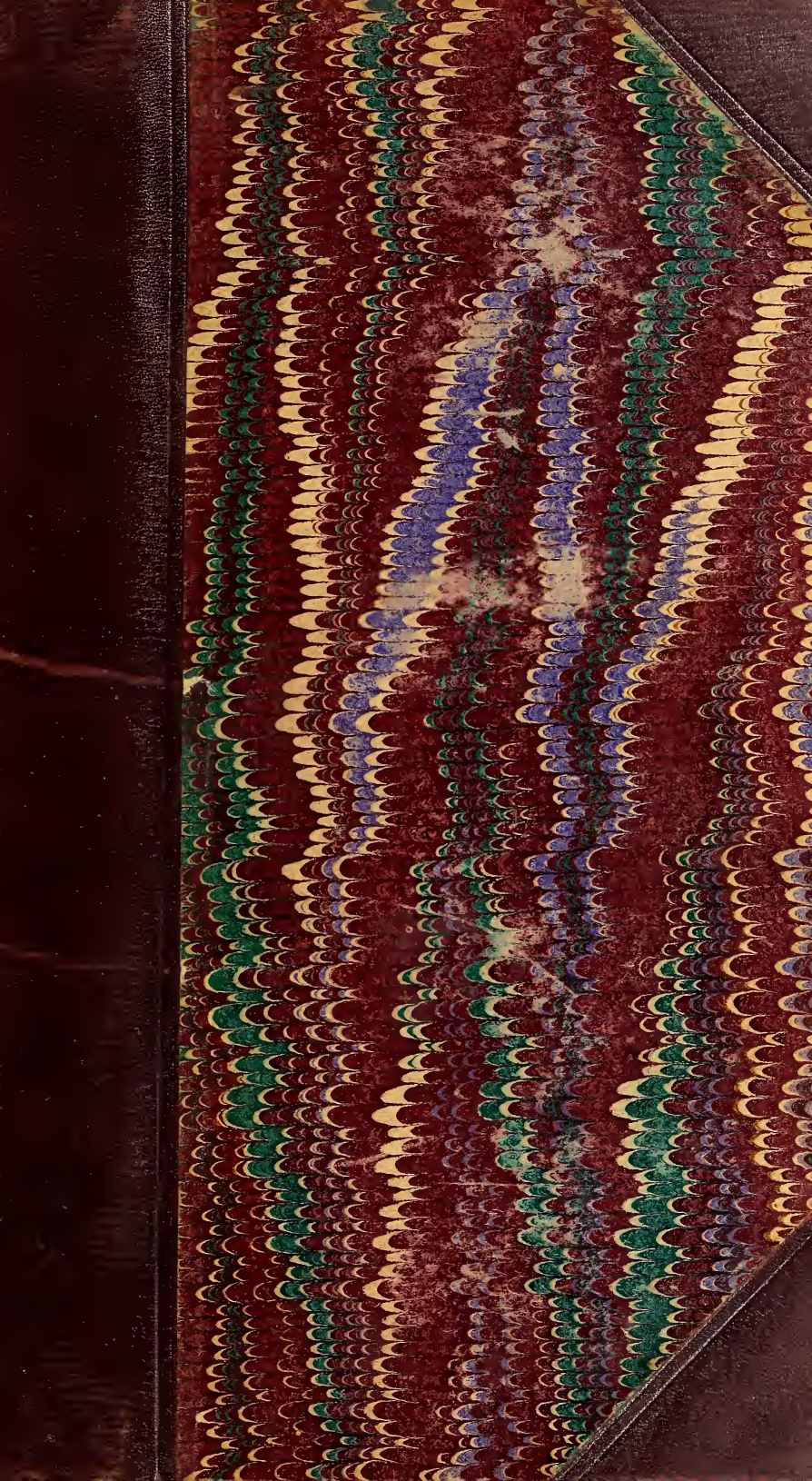


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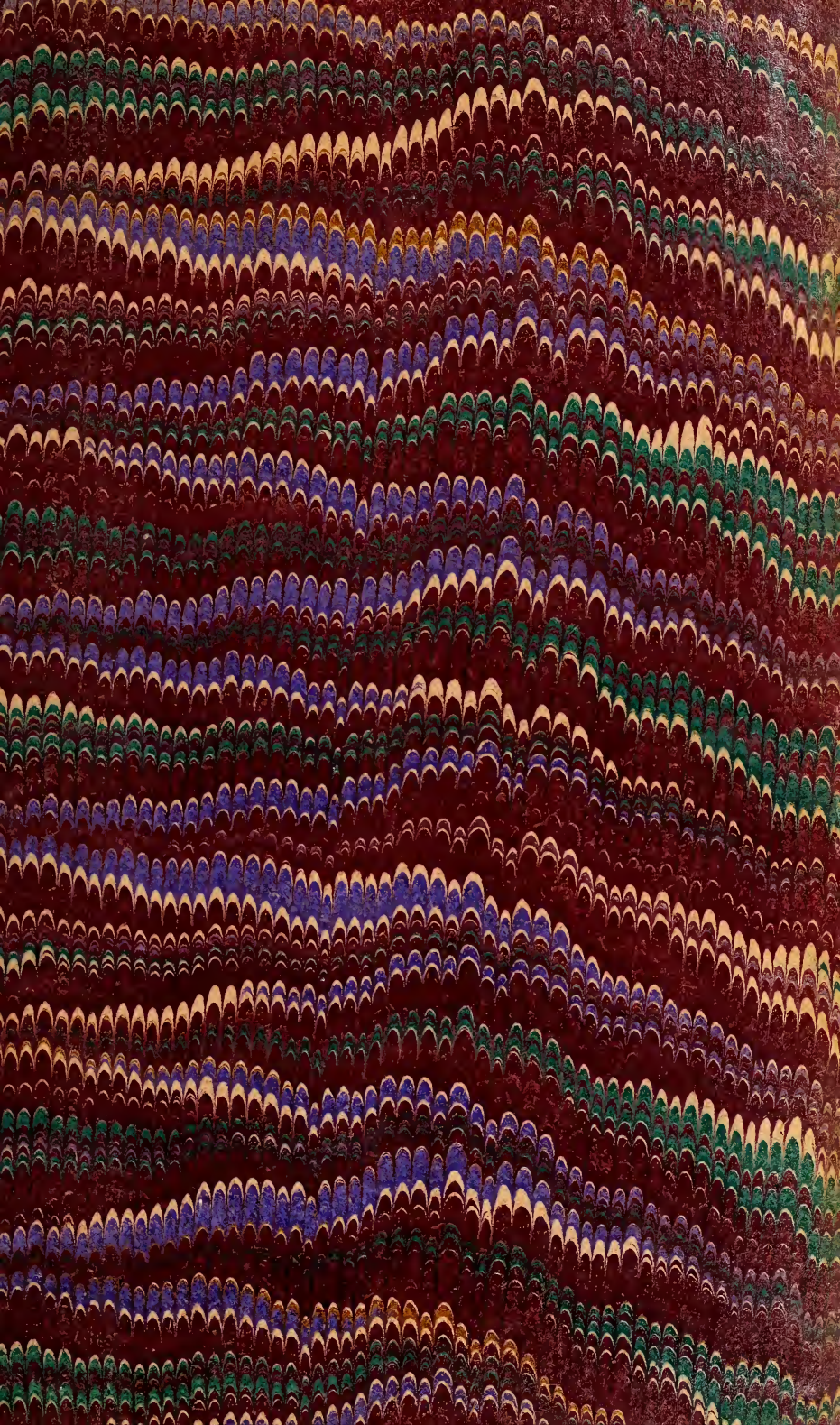
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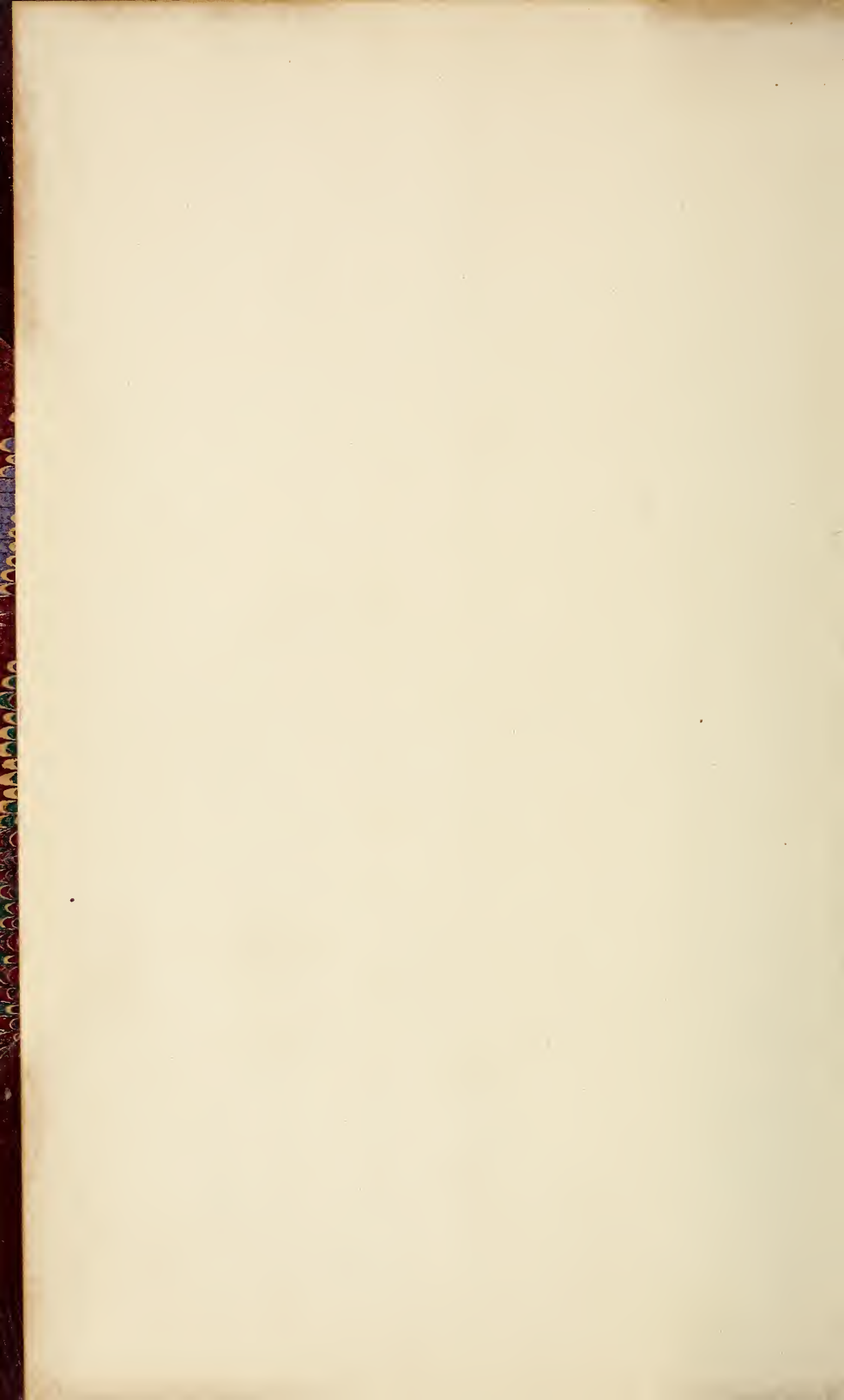
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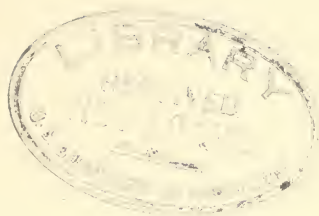




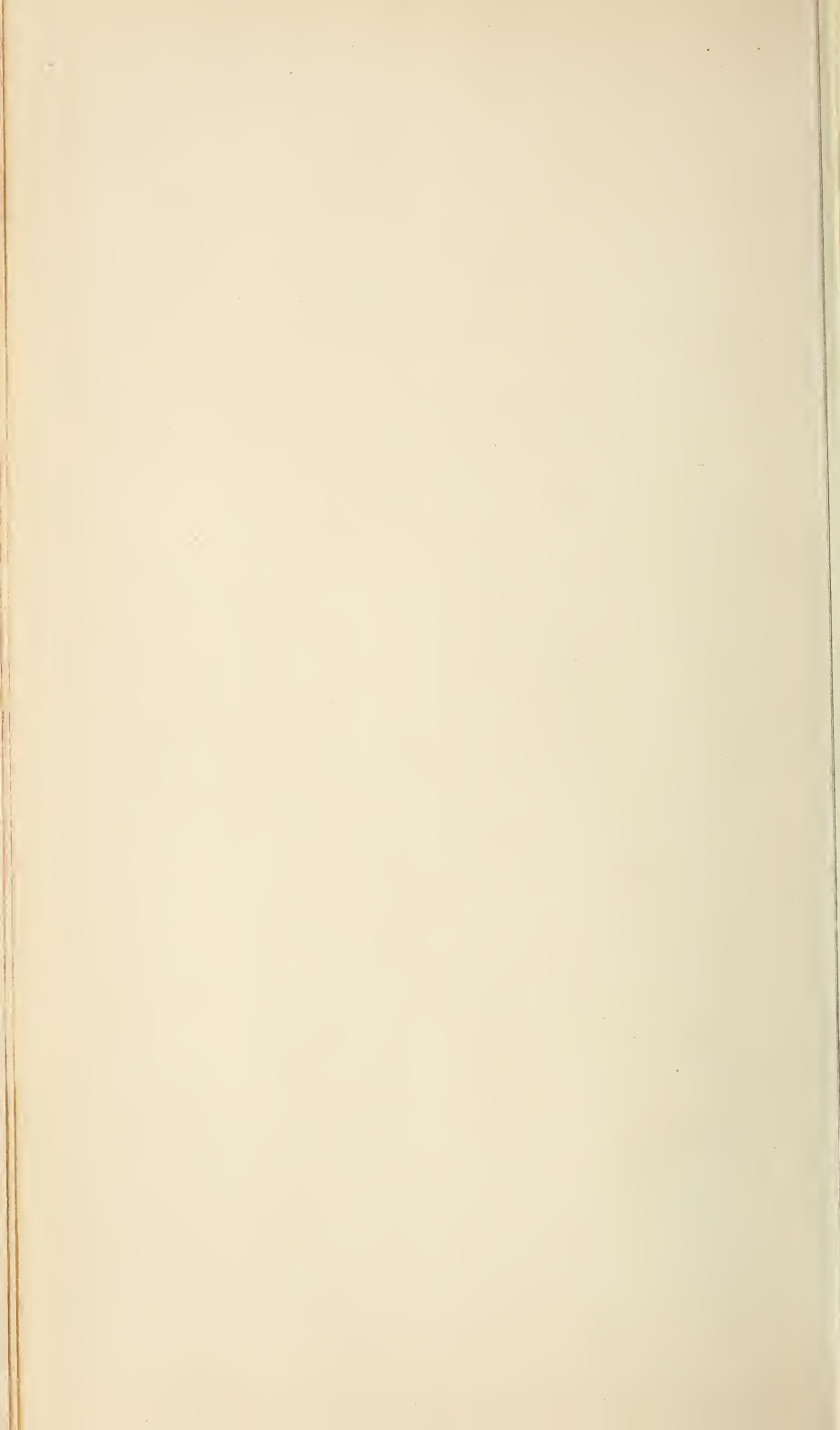
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# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1751.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On April 10 and 11, 1912, William D. Zimmerman, of Frederick, Md., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of cream. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused samples from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the cream was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said William D. Zimmerman was afforded an opportunity to offer evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst, but failed to avail himself of the same. As it appeared that the product was adulterated the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and in due course a criminal information against said William D. Zimmerman was filed in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the product was adulterated in that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On May 17, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

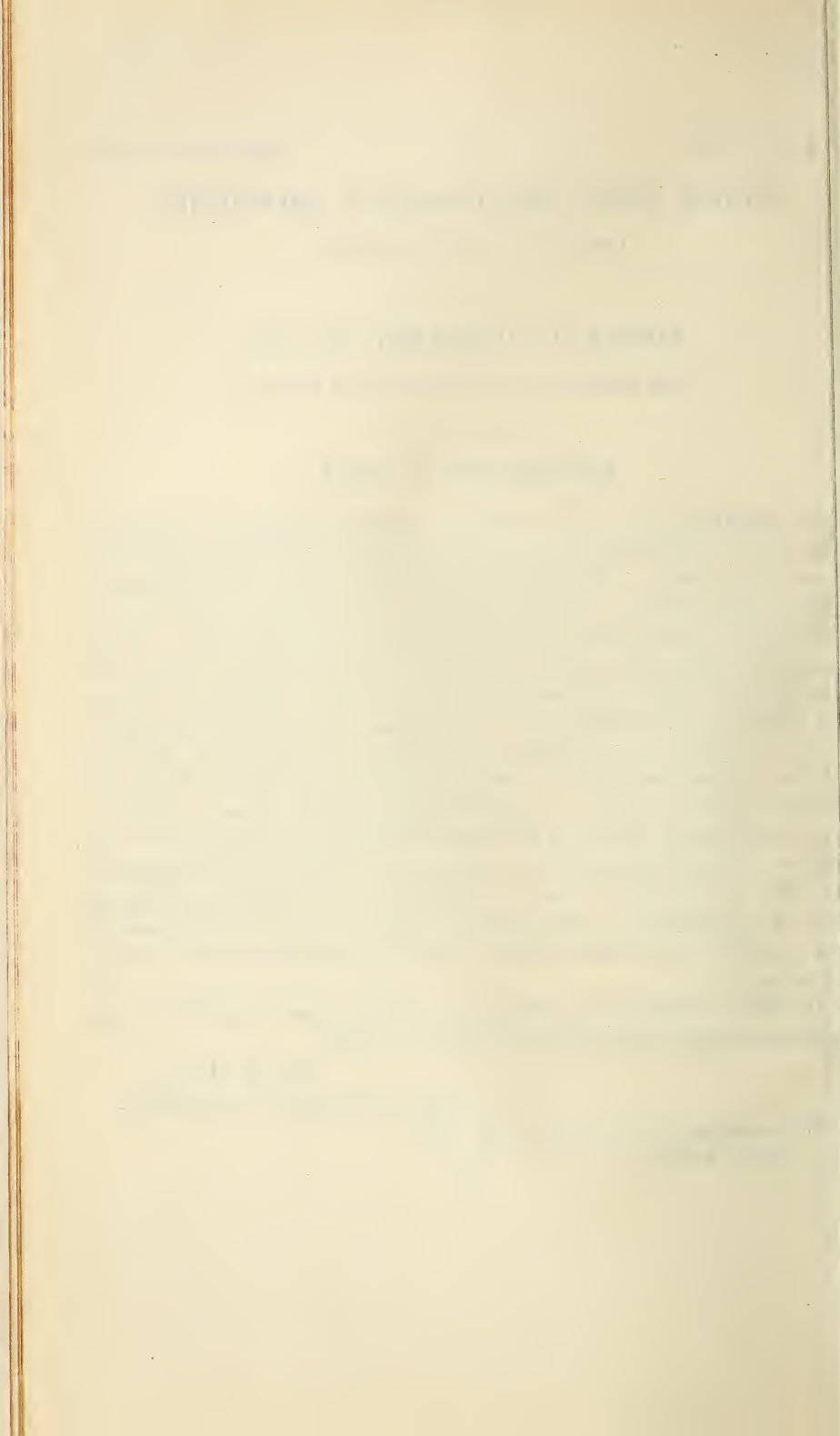
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1912.*

58624°—No. 1751—12







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1752.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

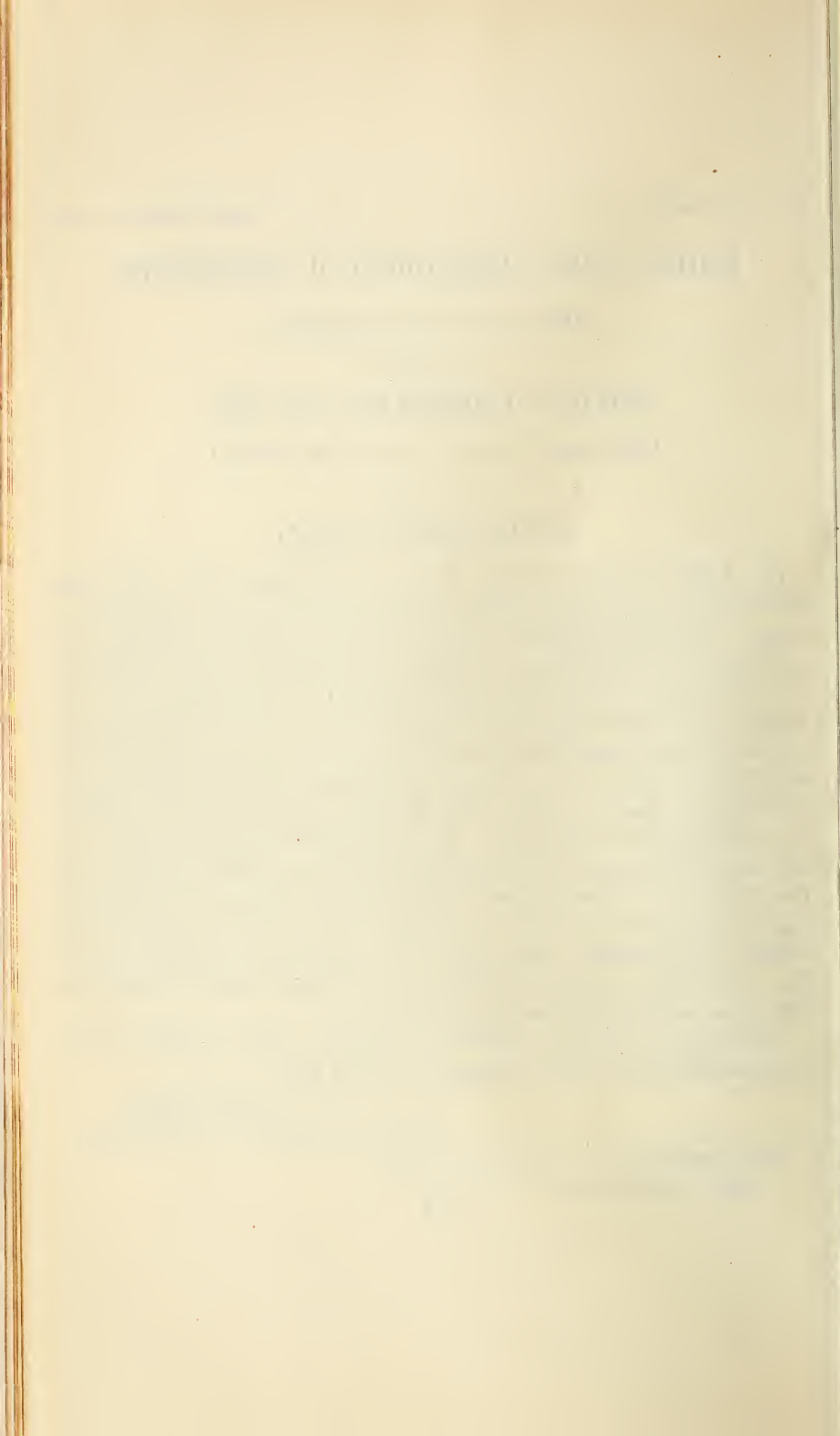
On April 19, 1912, Frank Irvine, of Culpeper, Va., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of cream. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused samples from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the cream was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Frank Irvine was afforded an opportunity to offer evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst, but failed to avail himself of the same. As it appeared that the product was adulterated the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and in due course a criminal information against said Frank Irvine was filed in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the product was adulterated in that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On May 14, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1753.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On April 17 and 18, 1912, John M. Kline, of Manassas, Va., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of cream. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused samples from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and the report made indicated that the cream was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said John M. Kline was afforded an opportunity to offer evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst, but failed to avail himself of the same. As it appeared that the product was adulterated the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and in due course a criminal information against the said John M. Kline was filed in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the product was adulterated in that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On May 14, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1912.*

58624°—No. 1753—12





THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY  
JOHN H. COLEMAN

VOLUME I. FROM 1630 TO 1700

BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY  
J. B. LEECH, 1850

The first settlement of the city of Boston was made in 1630, when a number of Puritan settlers, led by John Winthrop, arrived from England. They found a small village of Native Americans, and they built a fort on the site of the present city. The settlers were determined to create a new society based on their religious beliefs, and they were successful in doing so. The city grew rapidly, and by 1680 it was one of the largest and most important cities in the colonies. The settlers were proud of their achievements, and they looked to the future with confidence.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

---

### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1754.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

At the stated term of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, begun and held within and for the district aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of April, 1912, the grand jurors of the United States for said district on their oath presented that Alberto Milanesi, Frank Girard, and Carlo Girardi, alias Charles Girardi, alias Carmine Girardi, and divers other persons to the grand jurors unknown, on August 1, 1911, unlawfully and feloniously conspired to commit an offense against the United States by a violation of the Food and Drugs Act of Congress, approved June 30, 1906, that is to say, in and by engaging in the business conducted in and under the name of the Lucca Produce Wine Co., and in and by unlawfully inducing and assisting in the introduction into the various States of the United States from the State of New York, articles of food adulterated within the meaning of said Act, and in and by shipping and delivering and assisting in the shipment and delivery, and procuring such shipment and delivery from the State of New York to the States of New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States, such articles of adulterated foods. Adulteration of the products was alleged in the indictment for the reason that a substance had been mixed and packed with them so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect their quality and strength, and in that a substance had been substituted in part for the products, and in that they contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient which might render them injurious to health, and which said substance had been mixed and packed as aforesaid, and which had been substituted in part for the products, and which poisonous and deleterious ingredient was wood alcohol. The indictment further charged that to effect the object of

the said conspiracy, on April 19, 1912, the said Alberto Milanesi introduced into the State of New Jersey from the State of New York certain wines and liquors which were adulterated in the manner set forth above. The product was labeled: (On bottle) "Gran Liquore Della Stella Elixir Tónico Stomático, Marca Di Fabbrica L. P. W. C. O."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Methyl alcohol, 20.46 per cent by volume; ethyl alcohol, 8.08 per cent by volume; the sample was colored with a coal tar dye (Acid Yellow G). This case was reported for prosecution as a violation of the Food and Drugs Act but the indictment was found under section 37 of the Criminal Code.

On May 6, 1912, the defendant Milanesi entered a plea of guilty, and having spent two months in jail awaiting trial, was upon pleading guilty sentenced to serve a term of seven months in the New York County penitentiary. Upon a plea of guilty, the defendant Carlo Girardi had sentence suspended, and owing to lack of evidence the indictment as to the defendant Frank Girard was nolle.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1755.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED PEACH-FLAVORED CORDIAL.

On May 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of five barrels, more or less, of a certain liquid purporting to be peach flavored cordial remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, and in possession of William Ryan, William Cannon, W. J. Collins, Patrick J. Daly, and Daniel Doody, respectively, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 1, 1912, by the J. A. Leary Co., Newark, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Peach Flavored Cordial—A Compound Work of Highest Perfection in Imitation Prepared with 1/10 of 1% Sodium Benzoate—The J. A. Leary Co., Newark, N. J."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted of syrup which had been artificially flavored with artificial peach flavor, which said syrup so flavored had been substituted in whole or in part for peach cordial. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product had been mixed and flavored by the addition of artificial flavoring matter whereby damage and inferiority had been concealed and in order to imitate peach cordial. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the labels thereon signified and purported that the liquid was a peach flavored cordial, when in truth and in fact it was not a peach

flavored cordial nor entitled to be so called, but an imitation of said cordial, being the solution more fully described above.

On May 17, 1912, the said J. A. Leary Co., claimant, having filed their claim and answer, and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding that the product was misbranded. It was further ordered that upon the filing of bond by said claimant in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1912.*

1755



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1756.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF ASSORTED COMPOUND PRESERVES AND JAMS.

On May 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of assorted compound preserves and jams, Magnolia and Apollo brands, said Magnolia brand consisting of containers filled with strawberry-apple and raspberry-apple flavors, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of W. B. and W. G. Jordan, a copartnership, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped between January 15 and March 16, 1912, by the Corn Products Refining Co., Granite City, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in part: (On cases Magnolia brand preserves) "No. 2½ (10 or 5 as the case may be) Sanitary Pail, Magnolia Brand Preserves." (On retail packages in 26 cases Magnolia brand): "Compound Magnolia Brand Preserves—Blackberry (Raspberry, Plum or Strawberry, as the case may be)—Apple, Average net weight 70 ounces (or 40 ounces) Distributors, St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Co., St. Louis, Corn Products Refining Company, Manufacturers, General Offices, New York." (Retail packages strawberry-apple and raspberry-apple flavor in 20 cases Magnolia brand) "Compound Magnolia Brand Preserves, Strawberry (or Raspberry)—Apple, Average net weight 40 ounces. Distributors, St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Co., St. Louis, Corn Products Refining Company, Manufacturers, General Offices, New York." (Inconspicuous medallion on sides Magnolia brand containers) "The contents of this package is prepared from approximately 50 per cent Corn Syrup, 30 per cent fruit and fruit juices and 20 per cent Granu-

lated Sugar, with 1/10 of 1 per cent Phosphoric Acid." (On cases Apollo brand) "No. 2½ (or 5) Sanitary Lined Pails—Apollo Brand Jams—Strawberry (or Raspberry)." (Retail Packages Apollo brand) "Sanitary Lined Pail—Apollo Brand Compound Jams—Apple juice with Strawberries (or Raspberries) Average net weight 70 ounces (or 40 ounces) Corn Products Refining Co., Manufacturers, General Offices, New York." (Inconspicuous medallion on sides of retail packages Apollo brand) "The contents of this package is prepared from approximately 75 per cent Corn Syrup, 25 per cent fruit juices with strawberries (or raspberries) and 1/10 of 1 per cent Phosphoric Acid."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the form of labeling employed on the product was false and misleading in that no mention was made on the labels on shipping cases or on the principal label on containers of the fact that the chief constituent of the product was glucose, and this false and misleading feature was not corrected by the inconspicuous statement of the presence of corn syrup or glucose appearing on the small medallions apart from the principal label on each of said containers. Misbranding of a portion of the Magnolia brand preserves was alleged for the further reason that each package thereof was declared and purported to contain 40 ounces of the product, whereas in truth and in fact it contained a much less quantity. Misbranding of a portion of the product was alleged for the further reason that said portion of the product contained phosphoric acid in excess of the amount declared on the label.

On May 6, 1912, the said Corn Products Refining Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$500, by said claimant, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 16, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1757.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On April 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frank Hansell, trading under the firm name of the Philadelphia Vinegar Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 29, 1911, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed to comply with the Pure Food Laws." It bore no other label, but was sold as cider vinegar.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, by volume, 0.08 per cent; glycerol (grams per 100 cc), 0.13; solids (grams per 100 cc), 1.85; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 1.28; reducing sugars direct (grams per 100 cc), 0.69; reducing sugar invert (grams per 100 cc), 0.57; sugar in solids, 30.8 per cent; polarization direct temperature 20° C., — 1.6°; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.30; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid 100 cc), 29.4; total phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc), 30.7; soluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc), 22.5; insoluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc), 8.2; acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 4.19; volatile acid, as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 4.16; fixed acid as malic (grams per 100 cc), 0.03; lead precipitate, heavy; color, degrees, brewer's scale 0.5 in., 10.5; ash in nonsugars, 21.8 per cent; pentosans (grams per 100 cc), 0.11; organoleptic: A dilute apple product. Clear; slight residue on bottom. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product contained substances, to wit, a dilute solution of acetic acid or dis-

tilled vinegar and added ash material, which had been substituted wholly or in part for the product. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, in that each of the barrels of the product purported to contain pure apple cider vinegar, whereas in truth and in fact it did not contain pure apple cider vinegar, but an inferior article, to wit, a mixture of cider vinegar, a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and added ash material, colored in imitation of genuine cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product bore the label above set forth, which was false and misleading, thereby indicating that the product was pure apple cider vinegar, whereas in truth and in fact it was not pure apple cider vinegar but was a mixture of cider vinegar and a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and added ash material.

On May 13, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 17, 1912.*

1757



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1758.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On November 3, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Pickle & Canning Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., operating the Dodson-Braun Branch, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 10, 1910, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of tomato catsup which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Premium Brand Tomato Catsup. Put up by National Pickle and Canning Co. Dodson-Braun Branch St. Louis U. S. A. Guaranteed by the National Pickle and Canning Co. under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Contains 1-10 of 1% sodium benzoate."

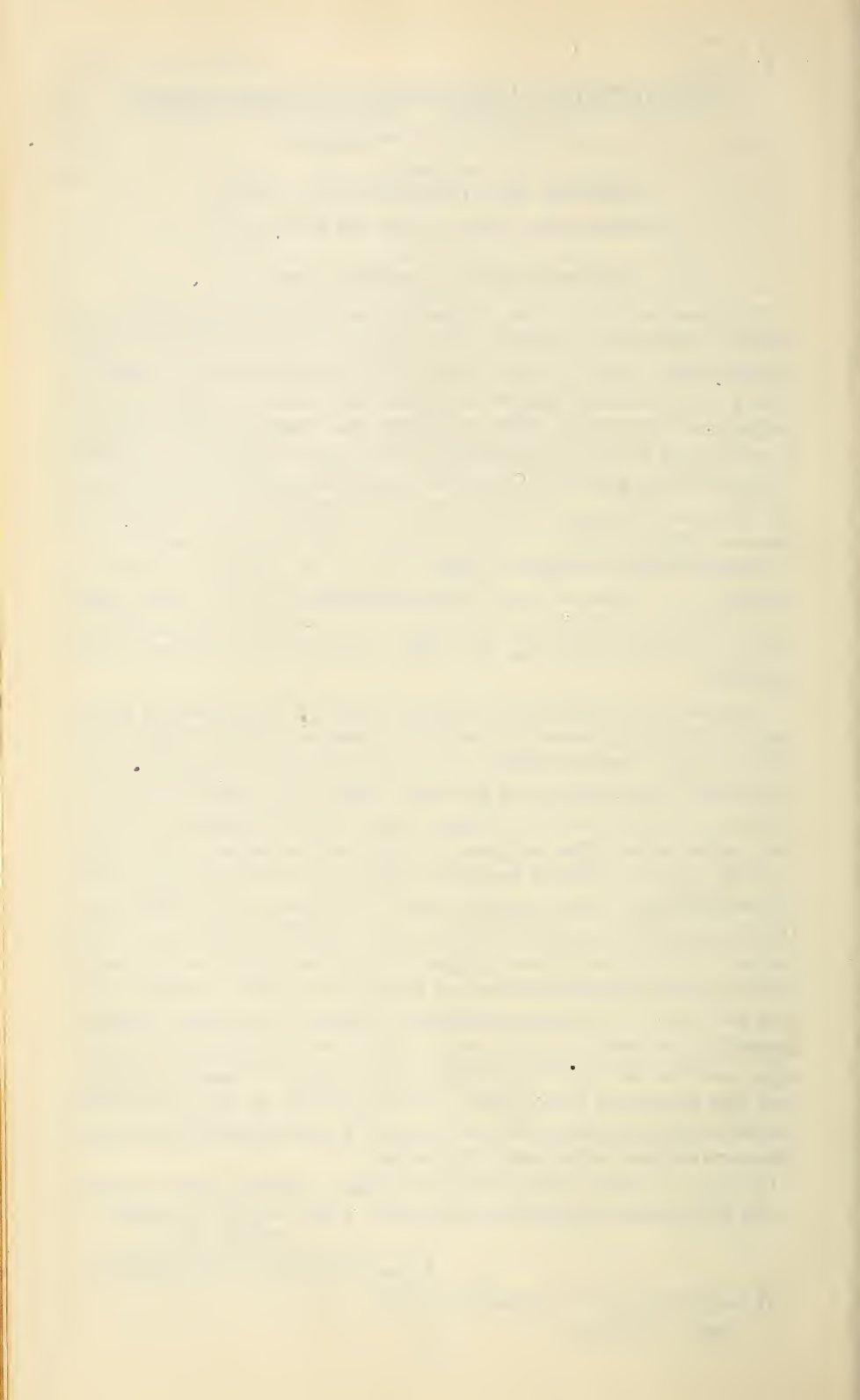
Analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 15.25 per cent; insoluble solids, 1.13 per cent; ratio of insoluble to soluble solids, 1:13.5; total ash, 3 per cent; alkalinity of total ash (cc N/10 acid per 1 gram), 0.78; reducing sugars after inversion, 8.34 per cent; polarization after inversion, —2.44; sodium benzoate, gravimetric, 0.22 per cent; sodium benzoate, volumetric, 0.22 per cent; sodium benzoate, Mohler's test, positive; sand, 0.012 per cent; settling test, 159; total acidity as acetic, 0.85 per cent; volatile acids as acetic, 0.32 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, when in truth and in fact the bottles or packages contained 0.22 per cent sodium benzoate instead of one-tenth of 1 per cent as stated on said bottles and packages, and that the brands and labels were such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into the belief that he was purchasing tomato catsup containing but one-tenth of 1 per cent sodium benzoate, whereas the same contained 0.22 per cent.

On April 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.. *August 19, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1759.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On March 25, 1912, Roy M. Gordon, of Jefferson, Md., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of cream. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused samples from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and the report made indicated that the cream was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Roy M. Gordon was afforded an opportunity to offer evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst, but failed to avail himself of the same. As it appeared that the product was adulterated the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and in due course a criminal information against the said Roy M. Gordon was filed in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the product was adulterated in that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On May 3, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 19, 1912.*

58624°—No. 1759—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1760.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF DESICCATED EGGS.

On January 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district two informations against C. Fred Lamont, N. B. Lamont, and L. V. Cloud, whose Christian names were to said United States Attorney unknown, co-partners, doing business as the Country Club Egg Co., late of the city of Chicago, Ill., charging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, on December 9, 19, 21, and 23, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, of separate consignments of desiccated eggs, which were adulterated. The product bore no labels.

Analysis of a sample of the product shipped on December 9, 1910, made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department, showed the following results: 1,260,000,000 organisms per gram on plain agar at 25° C.; 1,180,000,000 organisms at 37° C.; (second analysis) 1,310,000,000 organisms per gram at 25° C.; 1,070,000,000 organisms at 37° C. Both samples showed the presence of gas-producing organisms of the *B. coli* type in one one-millionth of a gram.

Analysis of a sample of the other shipments by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: An excessive number of bacteria, averaging 562,000,000 per gram, of which at least 10,000,000 were of the *B. coli* type, rendering the product a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

Adulteration was alleged in the informations for the reason that the product consisted in part, the exact proportion whereof was to the United States Attorney unknown, of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, the exact character whereof was to said United States Attorney unknown.

On May 17, 1912, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to each information and the court imposed a fine of \$15 in each case against each of the defendants, making a total fine of \$30 imposed against each defendant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1761.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CATSUP.

At the December session of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the United States Attorney for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information against the Philadelphia Pickling Co., a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 17, 1910, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of catsup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "No. 4 Special Comp. Catsup. Antifermented, with 2/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda, 2151."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: No evidence of active spoilage when opened. Yeasts and spores 48 per one-sixtieth cmm.; bacteria numerous, estimated at 200,000,000 per cc.; mold filaments in 80 per cent of microscopic fields; cereal product present. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 26, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs in the sum of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1912.*

58624°—No. 1761—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1762.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF SORGHUM AND CORN SYRUP.

On or about April 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district informations against the Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Co., a corporation, Fort Scott, Kans., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about May 16, 1911, from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, of a consignment of so-called "Beauty Brand Sorghum and Corn Syrup," which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Beauty Brand Sorghum & Corn Syrup. Distributed by Ridenour-Baker Grocery Co., Kansas City, Mo.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., 51% pure sorghum, 49% corn syrup is used in preparation of this compound. Beauty Brand Sorghum & Corn Syrup."

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) Solids (refractometer), 80.9 per cent; polarization direct  $27^{\circ}$  C.,  $+122.0^{\circ}$ ; polarization invert  $27^{\circ}$  C.,  $+98.4^{\circ}$ ; polarization invert  $87^{\circ}$  C.,  $+100.0^{\circ}$ ; sucrose (Clerget), 18.2 per cent; commercial glucose (163), 61.3 per cent; reducing sugars before inversion, 29.7 per cent; non-sugar solids, 33 per cent; ash, 1.93 per cent. Can No. 1, net weight,  $38\frac{7}{8}$  ounces; shortage, 2.81 per cent; can No. 2, net weight, 39 ounces; shortage, 2.5 per cent; can No. 3, net weight  $38\frac{1}{4}$  ounces; shortage, 4.38 per cent; can No. 4,  $38\frac{3}{8}$  ounces; net weight, shortage, 4.53 per cent; average shortage, 3.55 per cent. (Sample No. 2) Can No. 1, net weight,  $39\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; shortage, 2.19 per cent; can No. 2, net weight,  $39\frac{5}{8}$  ounces; shortage, 1.72 per cent; can No. 3, net weight,  $38\frac{3}{4}$  ounces; shortage, 3.12 per cent; can No. 4, net weight,  $38\frac{5}{8}$

ounces; shortage, 4.22 per cent; can No. 5, net weight,  $38\frac{9}{16}$  ounces; shortage, 3.59 per cent; can No. 6, net weight,  $38\frac{7}{8}$  ounces; shortage, 2.81 per cent; can No. 7, net weight,  $39\frac{3}{8}$  ounces; shortage, 2.03 per cent; can No. 8, net weight,  $38\frac{3}{8}$  ounces; shortage, 4.06 per cent; can No. 9, net weight,  $39\frac{1}{8}$  ounces; shortage, 2.19 per cent; can No. 10, net weight,  $39\frac{1}{4}$  ounces; shortage, 1.88 per cent; average shortage, 2.78 per cent.

Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was put up and offered for sale in package form and the contents thereof were stated in terms of weight or measure, but not correctly and plainly stated on the outside of each of the cans or packages; that each of said cans or packages was so labeled as to mislead and deceive the purchaser or consumer, in that the label stated that the cans or packages contained  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of so-called sorghum and corn syrup, when in truth and in fact they contained a lesser amount or weight of the product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product bore a statement, design, or device regarding it and the ingredients or substances contained therein, and the proportion of each of said ingredients, and was so labeled or branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the label set forth that the product contained 49 per cent of corn syrup, which was false and misleading, as it conveyed the impression that this percentage of corn syrup only was present, when in truth and in fact the product contained a greater amount of corn syrup than stated on the label, to wit, 62 per cent in part, and 69 per cent in other portions thereof, and was further misbranded in that the label misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product contained but 49 per cent of corn syrup or glucose, when in truth and in fact it contained a greater amount of glucose or corn syrup than that stated upon the label.

(2) On or about July 27, 1911, from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, of a consignment of Beauty Brand Sorghum & Corn Syrup, which was misbranded. One hundred and fifty cases of the product are labeled: "Beauty Brand Sorghum & Corn Syrup Compound." (Design: Cut of rose.) "Beauty Brand Sorghum & Corn Syrup." (Design: Cut of field of cane.) (Stencil on end): "Six 10 lb. cans. Distributed by Ridenour-Baker Grocery Co., Kansas City, Mo. 51% pure sorghum, 49% corn syrup is used in the preparation of this compound." (Label on shipping case: # stamped on top): "Six 10 lb. cans. This side up with care. 7 — 27." Two hundred and fifty cases were labeled as set forth above, with the exception that the statement of weight on the cans was 5 pounds. Fifty cases of the product were labeled as above, with the exception that the statement of weight on the cans was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.



Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) Twenty-four samples showed shortages from 2.81 per cent to 6.72 per cent, with an average shortage of 4.92 per cent, and commercial glucose present 66 per cent. (Sample No. 2) Examination of twelve samples showed shortages from 1.80 per cent to 3.98 per cent, with an average shortage of 2.85 per cent, and commercial glucose present 69 per cent. (Sample No. 3) Examination of six samples showed shortages from 2.30 per cent to 4.01 per cent, with an average shortage of 3.01 per cent, and commercial glucose present 71 per cent.

Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product bore a statement, design, or device regarding it, and the ingredients or substances contained therein, and the proportion of said ingredients, and was so labeled or branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and that the label or brand set forth that the so-called sorghum and corn syrup contained 49 per cent of corn syrup, which was false and misleading, as it conveyed the impression that this percentage of corn syrup only was present therein, whereas in fact, some portions of the product contained as much as 66 per cent, others 69 per cent, and others 71 per cent of corn syrup. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was put up and offered for sale in package form, and the contents thereof were stated in terms of weight or measure, but were not correctly and plainly stated on the outside of each of said cans or packages. That each of the cans were labeled so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser or consumer in that the label stated that each of the cans contained, in some portions of the product,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of the so-called sorghum and corn syrup, in other portions 10 pounds, and in still others 5 pounds, when in truth and in fact a large number of the cans in each portion of the product contained a lesser amount of the so-called sorghum and corn syrup.

(3) On or about October 22, 1910, from the State of Kansas into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of sorghum and corn syrup which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Farmer Jones Pride Brand (2 lbs. net) Pure Country Sorghum and Corn Syrup with cane flavor Put up for Warfield-Pratt-Howell Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Trade Mark Registered. None genuine without this label and signature. Yours truly, Farmer Jones."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Shortage, can No. 1, 3.5 per cent; can No. 2, 3.5 per cent; can No. 3, 3.9 per cent; can No. 4, 2 per cent; can No. 5, 0.4 per cent; can No. 6, 2.3 per cent; estimated shortages, can No. 7, 2.5 per cent; can No. 8, 3.9 per cent; can No. 9, 2.1 per cent; can No. 10, 2 per cent; estimated overweight, can No. 11, 1 per cent.

Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was in package form and the contents thereof stated in terms of weight or measure, but were not correctly stated on the outside of the packages; that the labels and quotations thereon were misleading and deceptive, and false, in that they led the purchaser or consumer to believe that each of the cans contained two pounds net of the product, whereas in truth and in fact they contained a lesser amount than two pounds.

On May 6, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the informations and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs in each case, aggregating a total fine of \$75, and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1912.*

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1763.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SORGHUM AND CORN SYRUP.

On April 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Co., a corporation, Fort Scott, Kans., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 15, 1910, from the State of Kansas into the State of Iowa, of a consignment of so-called pure sorghum, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Pure Sorghum, Put up for Warfield-Pratt-Howell Co." (On cans) "Pure Sorghum (5 pounds Net) Distributed by Warfield-Pratt-Howell Co., Des Moines, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids by refractometer, 78.57 per cent; nonsugar solids, 14.77 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 29.38 per cent; reducing sugars as invert, 34.42 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), 18.16 per cent; polarization direct temperature, 24° C., +51.2; polarization invert temperature, 24° C., +12.8; polarization invert 87° C., +29.6; ash, 2.86 per cent; net weight, (first) —4.77 pounds, short 4.6 per cent; net weight, (second) —4.77 pounds, short 4.6 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted of 18.16 per cent of commercial glucose, which had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and that said glucose had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article, to wit, pure sorghum. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on each of said cans of the product was misleading and deceptive, it being intended by said label

and quotations thereon to publish and convey the impression that each of the cans contained pure sorghum, and the product was so labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or consumer, being labeled or branded "Pure Sorghum", whereas in truth and in fact it was not pure sorghum, but a mixture of sorghum and glucose. The product was alleged to be misbranded for the further reason that it was in package form, and the contents were stated in terms of weight or measure, but were not correctly and plainly stated, each of the cans being labeled so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser or consumer, in that the label stated that the package or can contained 5 pounds net of the product, when in truth and in fact it contained a lesser amount of weight of the product.

On May 6, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1764.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED VANILLA EXTRACT.

On January 31, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel, purporting and represented to be vanilla extract, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in possession of the Johnstown Sanitary Dairy Co., Johnstown, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 15, 1911, by the National Extract Works, of New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled, in part: "Extract Vanilla XXX Best Concentrated National Extract Works Importers and manufacturers Works and Laboratory Brooklyn, N. Y. Office 70 Warren st. N. Y." and on bottom of barrel: "Penn. R. R. Johnstown San. Dairy Co. Johnstown, Pa. 311 12692."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that a dilute extract of vanilla reenforced with artificial vanillin had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted for it, and also artificially colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled "Vanilla Extract x x x Best Concentrated," when, in fact, it consisted fully or in part of dilute extract of vanilla artificially reenforced and the whole artificially colored. It was further alleged that the sale thereof would deceive the purchaser in violation of said act of Congress.

On March 12, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

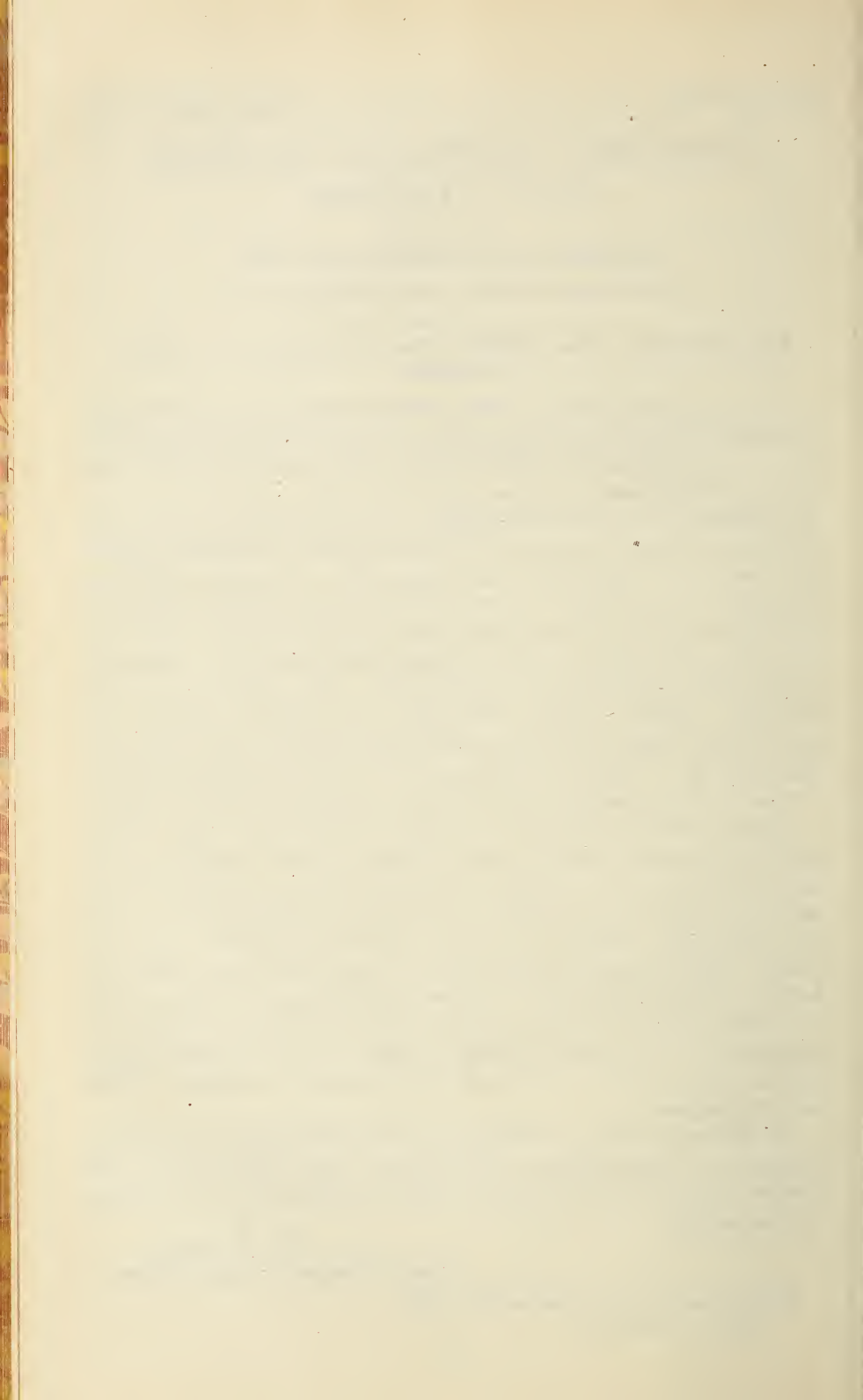
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1912.







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1765.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On May 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district information against the C. A. White Co., a corporation, of Fond du Lac, Wis., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On January 25, 1912, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Tennessee of a consignment of cheese which was misbranded. The product was labeled "White Clover Brand Fancy Full Cream Cheese. The T. A. Sloane Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. 23."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the product to be misbranded in that it was short weight, as follows: Marked weight, 23 pounds; actual weight, 21.256 pounds; shortage, 1.744 pounds; shortage, 7.58 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, and said label bore the figures 23 penciled thereon, which purported and gave out and was so understood by the trade and public generally and was so intended to be understood that the box or package on which the figures 23 were penciled contained 23 pounds net weight, which statement was false and misleading for the reason that, in truth and in fact, the box or package labeled as above contained only 21.256 pounds. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label on the product purported and gave out that the net weight was 23 pounds, which was false, misleading, and deceptive.

(2) On January 20, 1912, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Tennessee of a consignment of cheese which was misbranded.

The product was labeled: "Stagmaier & Co. Up to date Fancy Full Cream. Chattanooga, Tenn." (In pencil on box) "21."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be misbranded in that it was short weight, as follows: marked weight, 21 pounds; actual weight, 19.49 pounds; shortage, 1.51 pounds; shortage, 7.19 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label on the product, bearing the penciled figures 21, purported and gave out and was so understood by the trade and public generally and was so intended to be understood that the box or package on which the figures 21 were penciled, contained 21 pounds net weight, which statement was false and misleading for the reason that, in truth and in fact, the package contained only 19.49 pounds. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label on the product purported and gave out that the net weight was 21 pounds, which was false, misleading, and deceptive.

On May 29, 1912, the defendant company entered pleas of guilty to the informations and the court imposed fines of \$10 in each case, aggregating a fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1766.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF SHRED COCOANUT.

On March 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases, each containing 25 pounds of shred cocoanut, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages within the premises of a warehouse located on North Front Street between Race and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 2, 1912, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "25 Lbs. H. J. Kuhnle & Co.'s white lily shred cocoanut," and "Prepared with sugar Keep perfectly dry H. J. Kuhnle & Co.'s Philadelphia, Pa."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the cases containing the product bore a statement regarding it which was false and misleading, in that each of the cases bore upon one end in type from 1 inch to 1½ inches in height the following label: "25 lbs. H. J. Kuhnle & Co.'s White lily shred cocoanut," and upon the top in smaller and less conspicuous type, of approximately one half inch in height, the following label: "Prepared with sugar Keep perfectly dry H. J. Kuhnle & Co.'s Philadelphia, Pa." Whereby, as a result of the conspicuous character of the principal label upon the end of each case and of the inconspicuous character of the statement upon the top of each box, the label was calculated and adapted to lead the purchaser to believe that the product was pure shred cocoanut, that is to say, a shred cocoanut prepared without the addition of sugar or other foreign substance, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so,

but was prepared with the addition of sugar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was falsely branded as to the State in which it was manufactured and produced, in that each of the cases containing it bore the statement set forth above which was calculated and adapted to lead the purchaser thereof to believe that the product had been manufactured and produced in the State of Pennsylvania, whereas, in truth and in fact, it had not been manufactured and produced in the State of Pennsylvania but had been manufactured and produced elsewhere, having theretofore been shipped by one F. W. Bussing Co., Jersey City, N. J., and having been manufactured or produced by said F. W. Bussing Co. or by some other person or persons without the State of Pennsylvania to the United States Attorney unknown.

On May 1, 1912, Henry J. Kuhnle, trading as H. J. Kuhnle & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having filed his answer substantially admitting the allegations of the libel, but denying the intention of violating the laws of the United States and consenting to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of all costs of the proceedings by said claimant and the execution of bond in the sum of \$50, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 23, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1767.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF APRICOT CORDIAL.

On April 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Continental Distributing Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging that said company, on or about March 31, 1911, knowingly, willfully, and unlawfully sold under a guaranty and delivered, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of adulterated and misbranded apricot cordial, which, on the same date, without having been changed in any particular, was shipped by the purchaser from the State of Washington into the Territory of Alaska. The product was labeled: "High Grade Flavored Apricot Cordial. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. Serial No. 4621."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 18° C., 1.0070; alcohol (per cent by volume), 33.4; solids (grams per 100 cc), 12.51; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.14; sucrose, by Clerget (grams per 100 cc), 12.28; reducing sugar invert (grams per 100 cc), 0.09; polarization direct temperature 20° C., +12.4° V; polarization invert temperature 20° C., -3.8° V; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.009; acid, as tartaric (grams per 100 cc), 0.002; lead precipitate, none; color removed by fuller's earth, 75 per cent; caramel, present; flavor resembles apricot fruit or kernels; esters (parts per 100,000), original 2.64, calculated to proof 3.8; acids as acetic (parts per 100,000), original 1.2, calculated to proof 1.7; aldehyde, none; furfural, none; fusel oil, none. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation apricot cordial, had been mixed and packed with the product in such manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and further, in that a substance, to wit, an imitation apricot cordial,

had been substituted in part for the product; and further that the same was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "High Grade Apricot Cordial" borne on the label thereof was false and misleading because it would mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was a high-grade apricot cordial made from the fruit, whereas in truth and in fact it was an imitation apricot cordial; and it was further misbranded in that the statement "Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act, Serial No. 4621", borne on the label thereof, was false and misleading, because it would mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was guaranteed by the United States Government, whereas in truth and in fact it was not guaranteed by the United States Government.

On May 6, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs, taxed at \$24.08.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1912.*

1767



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1768.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF FLOUR.

On September 17, 1909, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 350 sacks of "Princess" flour and 50 sacks of "Fancy Melba" flour, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of Wm. M. Galt & Co., a partnership composed of Harry T. Galt and Ralph L. Galt, Washington, D. C., alleging that the "Princess" flour had been shipped by the Blanton Milling Co., Indianapolis, Ind., from the State of Indiana into the District of Columbia, and the "Fancy Melba" flour had been shipped by the Majestic Flour Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., from the State of Missouri into the District of Columbia, dates of shipments not shown, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The "Princess" flour was labeled: "Princess Flour from Blanton Milling Co., Indianapolis, Ind."; and the "Fancy Melba" flour was labeled: "140 lbs. Fancy Melba Patent—Trade Mark Registered—From Choice Hard Wheat, Majestic Flour Manufacturing Co., U. S. A., Distributors."

Adulteration and misbranding were alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was in a filthy condition and was infested with worms and other animal matter and was so contaminated by the presence of the worms and other animal matter that it was absolutely unfit for human consumption, and therefore was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning and in violation of the said Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906.

On November 23, 1909, Wm. M. Galt & Co., a copartnership, claimants, filed their answer to the libel, and on February 14, 1912, the case came on to be heard before the court. On March 1, 1912, the court (Barnard, J.) sustained the libel, as appears from the following opinion.

The libelant in this case seeks to condemn the flour described in the libel, because the same consists in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

The answer of the claimants denies that the said flour is filthy, and denies that it is subject to seizure under act approved June 30, 1906, (34 Stat., 763,) known as the Pure Food Law.

The libel was filed September 17, 1909, and at the same time, an order was made permitting the libelant and the claimants to each take two sacks of flour, one from each of said two lots described, for the purposes of examination and analysis. An answer was filed by the claimants, Nov. 23, 1909, and on the 18th of February, 1910, another order was made, permitting the libelant to take two other sacks, one from each of the said lots described, and also for the claimants to take two other sacks, one from each of said lots, for the purpose of analysis for use at the trial.

December 20, 1911, an amendment was made to the libel, by striking out paragraph three, and inserting the following paragraph in lieu thereof.

"Your libelant further represents that the said sacks of flour, and each and every one thereof, are adulterated within the meaning and intent, and in violation of, the said act of Congress, approved June 30th, A. D., 1906, in that the said flour consists in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance."

The answer was a denial of this paragraph, and the issue so made was set down for hearing before the court without a jury. Testimony was taken in open court, which showed the result of the analysis of the four sacks of flour taken by the libelant, under the permission of the orders of the court aforesaid.

It did not appear that the claimants took any samples, or had any analysis made. The result of the examination of the four sacks taken by the government as samples, was that one of them contained worms, insects, and beetles, aggregating 3525, and the other three, worms, insects, and beetles, aggregating 1207, 1448, and 1959, respectively.

Experiments were made by the Department of Chemistry, showing that the said flour contained a large number of bacteria that were supposed to be injurious to the human body; and, in addition, to the worms, insects, and beetles, that had been sifted out of the flour, the evidence showed that there remained in the same, cases or husks made by the worms, as well as the excreta from them, all of which, it was claimed, rendered the said flour filthy within the meaning of said act.

There were a great many weevils discovered, and they were defined as the grain weevil, or wingless insects, which required a period of some six weeks, in warm weather, for full growth and development, during which time they passed through four distinct stages of existence, first in the form of the egg, then the form of the larva, then in the pupa form, and finally reaching the adult form; and that after maturing, these insects might live for several months, and possibly for a year. In cold weather a longer time was necessary for their growth.

That the beetle known as "flour-beetle," comes from a larva, or worm, about half an inch long, and it breeds in flour and grain. Several of these beetles, in the larva state, or in the adult state, appeared to be in said samples.



The evidence was that the flour was injuriously affected by the presence of such worms, insects, and beetles, by reason of their feeding on the gluten, and thereby destroying the strength and value of the flour, and rendering it unfit for making bread, or other domestic use, even if the foreign, filthy matter could be bolted or sifted out of it.

The sixth paragraph of Section 7, of said act of Congress, authorizes condemnation of food offered for sale, if it consists in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and it is under this section of the law that the libel was filed.

No proof was offered by the libelant, or by the claimants, as to the condition of the other sacks of flour that were seized, except such as might be inferred from the condition of the four sacks analyzed by the government; and counsel for the claimants contends that the court is without power to guess at their condition, as the four sacks taken may have been all that were so affected.

It appears that the four sacks taken were from different locations in the several piles of sacks, and it is argued on behalf of the government, that all the sacks seized were in a position to become affected by the dirt and filth from a stable nearby, and that it is fair to presume that all the sacks of flour of the same brand, and being in the same general neighborhood, were all similarly affected by the presence of these worms, insects, and beetles.

No authorities directly in point have been called to the court's attention, which would seem to control a decision under the facts in this case.

In *Shawnee Milling Company v. Temple*, 179 Federal Reporter, 517, the court considers Section 7 of the said statute, and in respect thereto the act is upheld, notwithstanding no standard for pure food is fixed, or can be fixed, as is done with reference to drugs.

The court says, page 524,

"It is a fact most obvious that no standard could be fixed other than was done by Congress. The one provision as to food is that it shall not be mixed so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength. Another provision is that some substance shall not be substituted, wholly or in part, for the article. Another provision is that no valuable constituent of the article shall be abstracted. Another provision is that it shall not be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained, in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed. Another provision is that poisonous or other deleterious ingredients shall not be added. Still another provision is that filthy, decomposed, or putrid substances shall not be added."

From the testimony it is not clear that weevils and beetles may not come into flour while in storage, without any fault of the owner, and the argument is made that if they are liable to so infest or inhabit sacks or barrels containing flour, that their appearance is a thing that it was not contemplated by the said act of Congress to prevent. That it is not a false branding, or an adulteration made by the manufacturer or seller, but a natural result liable to happen with the best of care, and that its effect is not to wholly destroy the value or nutritive qualities of the flour, but only to cheapen it, provided the flour is again properly sifted or bolted.

The court is unable to accept this argument in behalf of the claimants, because it seems to the court that the purpose of the act was to prevent the sale of deleterious food stuffs, no matter how they became such; and that if a merchant should have in his stock flour, or other food product, and be offering the same for sale, under names which the public might anticipate guaranteed a good quality, and the said food stuffs had become filthy and deleterious by reason of long standing in exposed situations, and had become inhabited by worms, insects, and beetles, such as shown by the testimony in this case as to the four



sacks which were examined, the law would apply, and such food stuffs would be subject to condemnation under Section 10 of the said act.

Considering the testimony as presented, and the absence of testimony on behalf of the claimants, the court is forced to the conclusion that if other samples had been taken and analyzed, their examination would have shown similar conditions to those in the four sacks actually examined.

That if they had shown to the contrary, it might be assumed that the claimants would have put in evidence to that effect, rather than leave the matter to the presumption necessarily arising from the examination of the samples taken.

Finding as matter of fact from the evidence that the said several sacks of flour are in a filthy condition, under the provisions of said act, by reason of the presence of the said worms, insects, and beetles, in such quantities as shown, and from the condition which they have produced in the said flour, the court is of the opinion that the said several sacks of flour, now in the warehouse of the claimants, should be condemned and destroyed, unless the claimants shall give bond to dispose of the same in some manner not contrary to the provisions of the said act of Congress.

On March 12, 1912, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon payment by said claimants of all costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$5,000, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to them. The claimants noted an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court, which they have perfected, and which is now pending in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 3, 1912.*

1768



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1769.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF SO-CALLED SWEET CIDER.

At the October term of 1910 of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas the grand jurors of the United States, within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the Sharp-Elliott Manufacturing Co., El Paso, Tex., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 27, 1909, from the State of Texas into the Territory of Arizona, of a consignment of so-called sweet cider which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Copper Queen Store, Douglas, Ariz. Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co., El Paso, Texas."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids by specific gravity (grams per 100 cc), 15.3; reducing sugar invert (grams per 100 cc), 11.9; non-sugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 3.4; sugar in solids (per cent), 77.4; polarization direct at 15° C., -25.2° V.; polarization invert at 15° C., -25° V.; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.23; ash in solids (per cent), 1.5; soluble  $P_2O_5$  (mg per 100 cc), 2.3; insoluble  $P_2O_5$  (mg per 100 cc), 9.08; soluble  $P_2O_5$  in total (per cent), 20.2; water soluble ash, 19 cc; total acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 0.42; volatile acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 0.12; fixed acid as malic (grams per 100 cc), 0.33; alcohol (per cent by volume), 0.26; salicylic acid (mg per 100 cc), 47.5; lead precipitate, heavy; color removed by fuller's earth (per cent), 58.9.

Adulteration was alleged in the indictment for the reason that a substance, viz, salicylic acid, was mixed into and formed a part of the product in such quantity, to wit, 47.5 milligrams per 100 cubic

centimeters of salicylic acid, as to reduce and injuriously affect the quality and strength of said product. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, viz, salicylic acid, to wit, 47.5 milligrams per 100 cubic centimeters of salicylic acid, rendering it injurious to health.

On April 25, 1911, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the charge in the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1912.*

1769



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1770.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF COVE OYSTERS.

On January 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 57 cases, each containing 4 dozen cans, of canned oysters, remaining unsold in original, unbroken packages, and in possession of the Hale-Halsell Grocery Co., McAlester, Okla., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about July 29, 1911, via J. Langrall & Bro., Baltimore, Md., from the State of Maryland into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Cowboy Brand Baltimore Cove Oysters packed for Hale Halsell Grocery Co., Oklahoma," and "Cowboy Brand Oysters packed for Hale Halsell Grocery Co., McAllester, Muskogee, Durant, Coalgate, Okla."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed with the oysters in such manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect their quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product bore labels or statements meaning that the cases contained oysters and that said labels and brands were false in that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been substituted in part for the said oysters.

On May 18, 1912, the Hale-Halsell Grocery Co., claimant, having paid the costs of the proceedings, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding that the product was misbranded but not adulterated. It was further ordered that upon the execution of bond by said claimant in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1912.*

62190°—No. 1770—12







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1771.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ALLEGED MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On August 4, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel of alleged maraschino cherries remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the McFadden Candy Co., St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 8, 1911, by Mihalovitch Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Whole Cochineal Maraschino Cherries. Contain less than one tenth of one per cent Benzoate of Soda. Artificially colored. Guaranteed by the packers to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product had been packed and mixed with a substance, to wit, a sugar syrup, which had been substituted wholly or in part for genuine maraschino liquor, and which said substituted substance reduced, lowered, and injuriously affected the quality and strength of the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, genuine maraschino cherries, which had been packed and mixed with genuine maraschino liquor and were not maraschino cherries, but in truth and in fact were an imitation product.

On March 6, 1912, the Bettman-Johnson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, claimants, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered; and it was further ordered that, upon payment of all costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100 by said claimant, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 18, 1912.*



Issued November 30, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1772.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF LEMON EXTRACT AND VANILLA EXTRACT.

On May 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the McIlhenny Co., a corporation, Avery Island, La., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 11, 1910, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Arizona, of quantities of extract of lemon and extract of vanilla which were misbranded. The extract of lemon was labeled: (On bottles) "Unsurpassed and Delicious—McIlhenny's Lemon—Pure Extract, McIlhenny Co., Avery Island, La., Successors to E. McIlhenny's son." (On cartons) "Sixteen Ounces. McIlhenny's Lemon—Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906; Serial No. 7402." The vanilla extract was labeled: (On bottles) "Unsurpassed and Delicious—McIlhenny's Vanilla—Pure Mexican Extract McIlhenny Co., Avery Island, La., Successors to E. McIlhenny's Son." (On cartons) "Sixteen Ounces. McIlhenny's Mexican Vanilla—Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906; Serial No. 7402."

Examination of samples of the above named products by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed the following results: (Lemon extract) Volume, 15.39 ounces, 15.32 ounces, 15.49 ounces, 15.56 ounces, 15.39 ounces, 14.98 ounces, 15.49 ounces, 15.32 ounces; average, 15.38 ounces. (Vanilla extract) Volume, 16.33 ounces, 16.06 ounces, 13.36 ounces, 15.99 ounces, 15.55 ounces, 15.39 ounces, 16.06 ounces, 15.32 ounces; average, 15.51 ounces. Misbranding of the products was alleged in the information

for the reason that the bottles and the cartons containing the same were each labeled as set forth above, whereas the contents of the bottles aforesaid contained in the cartons did not equal in volume 16 ounces, as stated on the labels, but were less than 16 ounces, and that the product was misbranded in that, while the contents of the cartons were stated in terms of measure on the outside of the cartons or packages, they were not correctly stated.

On May 31, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 18, 1912.*

1772



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1773.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF COTTONSEED MEAL.

On October 1, 1909, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 110 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Consolidated Grocery Co., a corporation, Tampa, Fla., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Tennessee into the State of Florida and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "100 pounds creamo brand cotton seed meal for Stock feed only manufactured by Tennessee Fibre Co. Memphis Tennessee, Guaranteed analysis: Protein 22.00, Starch and Sugar 30.00, fat 5.00 made from prime meal and Hu."

Adulteration and misbranding were alleged in the libel for the reason that the sacks or any of them did not contain the substances set forth in the label above or the amounts set forth as they each purported to contain, but contained a mixture of cottonseed meal and approximately 40 per cent cottonseed hulls substituted in part for meal, and the labeling of the tags attached to each of the sacks was misleading and false, and was an adulteration and misbranding within the meaning of said Act. Adulteration and misbranding were alleged for the further reason that said sacks did not contain the substances or amounts set forth above in the label, but contained a mixture of cottonseed meal and approximately 40 per cent of cottonseed hulls, substituted in part for meal, which had been so mixed and packed with the product as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its



quality and strength and was an adulteration within the meaning of said Act.

On March 1, 1912, the court found in favor of the United States. The Consolidated Grocery Co., claimant, having paid the costs of the proceedings and executed bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, it was further ordered and decreed that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant and that the proceedings should be dismissed.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 19, 1912.*

1773



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1774.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PREPARED MUSTARD AND HORSE-RADISH.

On May 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co., a corporation, Collinsville, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 20, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Texas of a quantity of prepared mustard and horse-radish which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Triumph Prepared Mustard and Horseradish. A great appetizer. It aids digestion. Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co., East St. Louis, Ill. Prepared mustard fortified with oil of horseradish."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids, 16.8 per cent; remaining moisture, 5.43 per cent; ether extract, 25.75 per cent; crude fiber, 6.20 per cent; nitrogen, 3.82 per cent; proteids, 24.94 per cent; salt, 7.84 per cent; to water, salt and fat, free basis; crude fiber, 10.2 per cent; protein, 40.9 per cent; solids, 16.78 per cent; turmeric, 0.25-0.5 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was colored by having added to it one-half of 1 per cent of turmeric, which said turmeric, so added, caused the product to be colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Prepared Mustard and Horseradish", borne upon the label, was false and misleading and would mislead and deceive the purchaser

into the belief that the product was composed solely of the ingredients which normally enter into the compositions of prepared mustards and horse-radish, whereas the product contained in addition to such ingredients, to wit, one-half of 1 per cent of turmeric, which was not a normal ingredient thereof, and the presence of which was not declared upon the label.

On May 21, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1912.*

1774



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1775.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On October 5, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 52 cases each containing one dozen quart bottles, 4 cases each containing two dozen pint bottles, and 12 cases each containing four dozen half-pint bottles of so-called maraschino cherries, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages and in possession of the Henry Block Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about July 22, 1911, by the Bettman-Johnson Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The several labels on the product were as follows: "Maraschino Cherries," "Marischino Cherries, Artificially Colored, Contains less than 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda, Henry Block Co., Ltd., Distributors, New Orleans, La.," "Glass, This Side Up With Care, Artificially Colored, Preserved With Less Than One-Tenth Of One Percent Benzoate of Soda," "1 Doz. Large Maraschino Cherries, Henry Block Co., Ltd., Distributors, New Orleans, La.," "2 Doz. Medium Maraschino Cherries, Henry Block Co., Ltd., Distributors, New Orleans, La.," and "4 Doz. Small Maraschino Cherries, Henry Block Co., Ltd., Distributors, New Orleans, La."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that by the labels set forth above the product was represented to be genuine maraschino cherries, whereas, in truth and in fact, they were not

maraschino cherries and were not packed in maraschino or in a syrup flavored therewith, but were packed in a sugar flavored with benzaldehyde, or bitter almond; that said sugar syrup, so flavored, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and said sugar syrup, so flavored, had been substituted for maraschino, in which the label indicated the cherries were packed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the cherries and the packages containing them bore the labels set forth above, containing statements regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading in that they represented the cherries to be genuine maraschino cherries while, in truth and in fact, they were not so and were not packed in maraschino or in syrup flavored with maraschino, but were packed in a sugar syrup, flavored with benzaldehyde, or bitter almond, a fact not indicated by the labels. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, that is, genuine maraschino cherries, when, in truth and in fact, they were not genuine maraschino cherries and the labels were such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that they were genuine maraschino cherries when, in truth and in fact, they were not.

On February 27, 1912, said Henry Block Co. (Ltd.), claimant, having filed answer to the libel, admitting the allegations therein, and consenting to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of all costs of the proceedings by said claimant and the execution of bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1776.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED APPLE BASE CIDER.

On March 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 half-barrels, each containing 32 gallons of a product called apple base cider, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages and in possession of the Western Novelty Co., a corporation, San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about January 18, 1912, by the Burgie Vinegar Co., Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Texas and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Burgie Vinegar Co. Apple Base Cider, Memphis, Tenn. Contains 1/10 of 1% of Benzoate of Soda 32". That part of the label containing the statement relative to the quantity of benzoate of soda was very indistinctly marked on the half-barrels.

Adulteration and misbranding were alleged in the libel for the reason that the half-barrels did not contain true apple base cider as they purported to and as they were labeled, but they contained, to wit, an imitation, diluted, adulterated, and an inferior liquid and compound, styled cider, and the labeling of the half-barrels as containing apple base cider was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers and was misbranded within the meaning of said Act and so as to offer the contents for sale as half-barrels containing apple base cider, but same contained an imitation, adulterated compound and liquid, consisting of various substituted in-

gredients, consisting wholly or in part of fermented solution of glucose or impure starch sugar, water, and perhaps some cider. That said article was adulterated and an imitation and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article and was mixed and compounded in a manner whereby damage, imitation, adulteration, and inferiority were concealed and in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its value, quality, and strength, and that said product was adulterated.

On May 15, 1912, the said Burgie Vinegar Co., Memphis, Tenn., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceeding by the claimant and the execution and delivery of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 21, 1912.*

1776



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1777.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF FIG PRUNE CEREAL.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, begun and held at San Francisco, Cal., on the second Monday in July, 1909, the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the Fig Prune Cereal Co., a corporation, San Jose, Cal., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 29, 1908, from the State of California into the State of New York of a quantity of fig prune cereal which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "54% Fruit; 46% grain; net weight 20 oz. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, Serial No. 9207."

Microscopical examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Figs, 25 per cent; prunes, 20 per cent; cereals (cracked), 25 per cent; bran, 20 per cent; cereal chaff, 10 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the indictment for the reason that each of the cartons of the product was labeled as set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, each carton or package did not contain 54 per cent of fruit and 46 per cent of grain, but contained a much larger proportion of grain than of fruit and whereas, in truth and in fact, the net weight of each of the cartons or packages was not 20 ounces, but considerably less than 20 ounces.

On October 9, 1909, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1912.*



Issued November 30, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1778.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On May 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Edward Garde, Alhambra, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 14, 1912, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 4,000,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 2 days incubation at 37° C.; 5,000,000 bacteria per cc. on litmus lactose agar, after 2 days incubation at 37° C.; 4,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; and 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 8, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1912.*

62838°—No. 1778—12







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1779.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On May 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Louis Lueker, Warden, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 12, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 16,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 37° C.; 1,000 gas-producing organisms; and 100,000 streptococci present. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 14, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and was fined \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1912.*

62838°—No. 1779—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1780.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On May 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Hoemm, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 12,000,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 20, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and was fined \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1912.*

62838°—No. 1780—12







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1781.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On May 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Herman Rohrkaste, Fruit, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 14, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 20,000,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 2 days incubation at 37° C.; 15,000,000 bacteria per cc. on litmus lactose agar, after 2 days incubation at 37° C.; 14,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000 *B. coli* group; and 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 21, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1912.*

62833°—No. 1781—12





Issued November 30, 1912

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1782.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On May 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Zika, Zika Road Station, Madison County, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 10, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 40,000,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 22, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and was fined \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1912.*

62838°—No. 1782—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1783.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF ICE CREAM CONES.

On September 9, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Star Wafer Co., a corporation, Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 16, 1910, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Missouri of a quantity of ice cream cones which were adulterated. The product was labeled: "McPike Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo., 43045—7—17, 31616, W7—19. Each cone is sweetened with less than 1/50 grain of saccharine."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain 34 hundredths per cent boric acid, saccharine, and a yellow aniline dye. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient which rendered it injurious to health, to wit, boric acid.

On January 5, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1912.*

62838°—No. 1783—12







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1784.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF WITCH-HAZEL.

On May 21, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the C. L. Cotton Perfume & Extract Co., a corporation, Earlville, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 10, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of so-called U. S. P. witch-hazel which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Cotton's true Distilled Superior Extract of Pure U. S. P. Witch Hazel. October Bloom manufactured by C. L. Cotton Extract Company, Earlville, N. Y."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.035; alcohol (per cent by volume), 13.60; methyl alcohol, none; test for formaldehyde, negative. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label on the product failed to bear a statement thereon of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the product, as required by law, and in that, whereas the label, by its written or printed words failed to bear any statement thereon that the product contained a certain quantity or proportion of alcohol, in truth and in fact it contained about 13.60 per cent, by volume, of alcohol.

On February 8, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1785.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On January 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 140 cases, each containing a number of retail packages of tomato pulp, remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Thompson Ritchie Grocer Co., Alexandria, La., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Louisiana, date of shipment not shown, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Nigger Head Brand Tomato Pulp, made from Tomatoes and Tomato trimmings. Packed by Aughinburgh Canning Co., Baltimore, Md. U. S. A."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On May 6, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1912.*

62838°—No. 1785—12







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1786.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED SUGAR VINEGAR.

On November 3, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 barrels, more or less, so-called forty grain sugar vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Godsmark, Durand & Co. (Inc.), Battle Creek, Mich., alleging that the product had been shipped on August 11, 1911, by the Illinois Vinegar Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Illinois Vinegar Manufacturing Co., 40 grain sugar vinegar, Chicago."

Adulteration and misbranding were alleged in the libel for the reason that the 30 barrels of the product, and each of them, by the label appearing thereon were labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, and were adulterated in that the product consisted wholly or in part of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar which had been substituted for sugar vinegar and was misbranded in that the said product was labeled "40 grain sugar vinegar", when, in truth and in fact, it consisted of dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, which had been substituted for sugar vinegar, said misbranding, labeling, and adulteration constituting a violation within the meaning of said Act of June 30, 1906.

On November 29, 1911, the Illinois Vinegar Manufacturing Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, and having paid the costs of the proceedings, and executed bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1787.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On July 1, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of ten half barrels of vinegar remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the P. P. Williams Co., Vicksburg, Miss., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about April 27, 1911, by the Burgie Vinegar Co., Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Gold Dollar Apple Cider Vinegar—Burgie Vinegar Company, Memphis, Tenn."

Adulteration and misbranding were alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained added dilute acid or distilled vinegar and added ash material, mixed and prepared in imitation of genuine cider vinegar, and was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

On July 25, 1911, the Burgie Vinegar Co., claimant, having consented to the decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding that the product was misbranded. It was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution and delivery of bond in the sum of \$100 by said claimant, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the property should be surrendered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1788.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF LEKVAR (COMPOUND OF PRUNES AND GLUCOSE).

On May 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Caruthers-Terry Preserving Co., a corporation, Akron, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 31, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of a food product called "Lekvar," which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Hungarian Style Epicurean Brand Lekvar Compound of Pure Dry Prunes and Glucose. The Caruthers-Terry Preserving Co., Akron Ohio. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 10693. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Prepared with 1-20th of 1% of Benzoate of Soda to prevent souring."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Commercial glucose (factor 163), 53; polarization invert temperature 20° C., 84; polarization invert 87° C., 86.4; sodium benzoate, 0.10 per cent; Microscopical examination did not show apple pulp to be present. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand upon the product was false and misleading in that the product was labeled "prepared with 1-20th of 1% of benzoate of soda," whereas in truth the product contained a greater amount of benzoate of soda, to wit, one-tenth of one per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was branded and labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product contained one-twentieth of one per cent benzoate of soda, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained a greater amount of said ingredient, to wit, one-tenth of one per cent.

On May 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 27, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1789.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On February 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing 2 dozen No. 2½ size cans, 15 cases each containing 1 dozen No. 5 size cans, and 25 cases each containing 6 No. 10 size cans, of syrup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of P. Winkler's Sons (Inc.), Louisville, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on January 18, 1912, by the Union Starch & Refining Co., Edinburgh, Ind., and transported from said State of Indiana into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled "Compound: 90% Corn Syrup: 10% Refiners' Syrup Rock Candy, Brand, Corn Syrup, Cane Flavor Packed for P. Winkler's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky. Guaranteed by Union Starch & Refining Co., Edinburgh, Ind., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 5854."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product bore a label and statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statement was false and misleading, the product being labeled as set forth above and the words "Rock Candy" and "Corn syrup" on the label formed the principal label of the product and the words "Rock Candy" were printed in large black block capital letters more than five-sixteenths of an inch in height, and the words "Corn Syrup" were printed in large black type with capital letters beginning each word half an inch in height and the lower case letters nearly three-eighths of an inch in height,

and the words "Brand" and "Cane Flavor" were printed in inconspicuous small capitals not legible to ordinary eyesight beyond 6 feet, and the words "90% Corn Syrup"; "10% Refiners' Syrup" were printed in small type or lower case letters being less than one-sixteenth of an inch in height, and the capitals less than one-eighth of an inch in height and not legible to the ordinary eyesight at as great a distance as 6 feet, and the words "Brand" and "Cane Flavor" and "90% Corn Syrup" "10% Refiners' Syrup" were so printed as not to be readily observed or seen by a person examining the cans, and the words "Rock Candy" and "Corn Syrup" were printed and displayed in such a manner as to convey to purchasers thereof the impression that the product consisted of a mixture of rock candy and corn syrup. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that in fact and in truth the product was not a mixture of rock candy and corn syrup and did not contain any rock candy, but consisted almost entirely of glucose.

On March 22, 1912, the said Union Starch & Refining Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act by said claimant, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1790.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

#### MISBRANDING OF MAPLE SYRUP.

On January 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Corn Products Refining Co., a corporation having a place of business at Granite City, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 8, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, of a consignment of maple sap syrup which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Net Weight 5 lbs., Fairmont Brand Pure Maple Sap Syrup, Put up expressly for Tacoma Grocery Co., Tacoma, Wash."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Analyst's sample.		Dealer's sample.		Secretary's sample.	
	Ounces.	Per cent.	Ounces.	Per cent.	Ounces.	Per cent.
Gross weight.....	86	-----	87	-----	87	-----
Tare.....	9	-----	9	-----	9	-----
Net weight.....	77	-----	78	-----	78	-----
Short weight.....	3	3.75	2	2.5	2	2.5

Average short weight 2.91 per cent.

Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was in package form and the contents were stated on the label of the package in terms of weight upon the outside of the tin cans and packages, but were not plainly and correctly stated, in that

said labels purported to declare and did, in fact, state that the cans and packages were each of 5 pounds net weight, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said cans and packages contained less than 5 pounds net weight of the product; that is to say, each of the cans and packages were of less net weight than the 5 pounds net weight so indicated on said label.

On June 5, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and was fined \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1912.*

1790





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1791.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF OYSTERS.

On December 21, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel, more or less, oysters in shell, remaining unsold and in possession of Henry R. Concklin, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, date of shipment not shown, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, for which reason the oysters were absolutely unfit for human consumption.

On December 29, 1911, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1912.*

62838\*—No. 1791—12





Issued November 30, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1792.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VERMOUTH.

On July 31, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against John Graffini and Adolf Zanotta, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of J. Graffini & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 21, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of vermouth which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Vino Vermouth, Confezionato per L'Esportazione We guarantee these goods to be in accordance with the Food & Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial Number 10529 Marca Pio Miranda," together with designs showing, among others, a volcano and foreign flags.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity 15.6° C. / 15.6° C., 1.0369; alcohol (per cent by volume), 14.55; solids, refract. (grams per 100 cc), 14.19; reducing sugars invert (grams per 100 cc), 12.62; sucrose, none; total ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.051; P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (total) (mg per 100 cc), 3.8; alkalinity of ash (total) (cc N/10 HCl per 100 cc), 7.7; total acid as citric (grams per 100 cc), 0.165; direct polarization at 26° C., -2.0° V.; invert polarization at 26° C., -2.0° V.; invert polarization at 87° C., +0.8° V.; no coal tar color detected; colored with caramel; contains a trace of alkaloids resembling those of cinchona; no tartaric acid detected; citric acid present; no methyl alcohol detected; no glycerin.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance other than foreign-manufactured vermouth, to wit, a vermouth manufactured in the United States, had been substituted

wholly for said foreign-manufactured vermouth. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled so as to mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that the product was different from the description thereof on the label and package. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled so as to deceive the purchaser or purchasers and was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured and produced in that the bottle, container, and label of the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading in that they bore statements, designs, and devices to the effect that the product was, and said article purported to be, a foreign product, to wit, a product manufactured and produced in Italy, whereas, it was manufactured and produced in the United States.

When the case was noted for trial, an additional information was filed charging misbranding in that the article was not vermouth at all.

On December 9, 1911, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury on December 11, 1911, and defendants were fined in the sum of \$200. The jury disagreed as to the second information filed, charging that the product was not vermouth at all, and a nolle prosequi has been entered as to the latter information.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1912.*

1792



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1793.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On or about December 2, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 500 cases, each containing 4 dozen cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Burkenroad-Goldsmith Co. (Ltd.), a corporation, New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 31, 1911, by the Tyler Can Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Fremont Brand Tomato Pulp—Packed by A. W. Hartlove, Baltimore, Md.—Fremont Brand Tomato Pulp—Made from pieces of Tomatoes and Tomato Trimmings. Burkenroad Goldsmith Co., New Orleans, La."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained yeasts and spores, bacteria, mold filaments, and decayed pieces of microscopic size, poor in appearance and odor, which showed that the tomato pulp consisted of filthy and decomposed vegetable substance and was adulterated.

On December 29, 1911, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1912.*

62837—No. 1793—12







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1794.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF OYSTERS.

On December 13, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 700 bushels, more or less, oysters in shell, remaining unsold and in possession of Joseph H. Chivell, Eleventh Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been transported from Blakistone Island, Md., into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, for which reason the oysters were wholly unfit for human consumption.

On February 5, 1912, George Ellis, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1912.*

62837°—No. 1794--12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1795.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On October 5, 1909, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Davenport Vinegar & Pickling Works, a corporation, Davenport, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 1, 1909, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois of a quantity of vinegar which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Davenport Vinegar and Pickling Works. 45 Gr. Cider Vinegar. 50 gal. Davenport Vinegar and Pickling Works, Davenport, Iowa."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids (grams per 100 cc.), 3.69; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc.), 0.68; reducing sugar invert (grams per 100 cc.), 3.01; polarization direct temperature, 20° C., -7.2° V., polarization invert temperature, 20° C., -7.2° V.; ash (grams per 100 cc.), 0.16; ash, soluble in water (grams per 100 cc.), 0.10; ash, insoluble in water (grams per 100 cc.), 0.05; soluble phosphoric acid (mg. per 100 cc.), 1.98; insoluble phosphoric acid (mg. per 100 cc.), 2.47; acid, as acetic (grams per 100 cc.), 4.25; volatile acid, as acetic (grams per 100 cc.), 4.11; fixed acid as malic (grams per 100 cc.), 0.16; color, degrees brewer's scale 0.5 in. cell, 7.0; fuller's earth test, 23 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was an imitation of another article, and that the labeling and branding was such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and cause him to believe the product to be cider vinegar, when as a matter of fact and in truth it was a liquid represented as vinegar to which had been added a substance, a mixture of

dilute acetic acid and a foreign substance high in reducing sugars added and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality or strength, and that said added substance had been substituted in whole or in part for cider vinegar; that it was mixed in a manner whereby damage and inferiority was concealed, and that it was labeled and branded so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser, being labeled cider vinegar, when as a matter of fact it was a dilute solution of acetic acid mixed with a foreign substance high in reducing sugars, the said mingling, mixing, and misbranding being in violation of said act. This case was recommended for prosecution upon the charge of adulteration and misbranding, but misbranding only was alleged in the information.

On September 20, 1910, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1912.*

1795





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1796.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF NITROGLYCERIN TABLETS.

At the May, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, Ind., the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the Swan-Myers Co., Indianapolis, Ind., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 22, 1911, from the State of Indiana into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of nitroglycerin in tablet form, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "SM label form copyrighted 1909 by Swan-Myers Co. Tablets Nitroglycerine 369 1/50 grain Ser. No. 24510, Guaranteed by Swan-Myers Co., Chemists, Indianapolis, Ind., Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, 100 500 1000 Red, Wht. Yel. Bl. C. C. Gr Or. Pk. Pl."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nitroglycerin per tablet, 0.005 grain. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, said standard under which it was sold and offered for sale was, nitroglycerin tablets, containing one-fiftieth grain of nitroglycerin per tablet, as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one-fiftieth grain nitroglycerin per tablet, but contained a much less amount, to wit, 0.005 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet, which was one-fourth of the amount of nitroglycerin per tablet declared on the label. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "nitroglycerin 1/50 grain," printed and borne upon the label of the product

regarding it, was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained in the bottle contained one-fiftieth grain nitroglycerin, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product did not contain one-fiftieth grain nitroglycerin per tablet, but a much less amount, to wit, 0.005 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet.

On May 28, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment. On June 14, 1912, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1912.*

1796



**United States Department of Agriculture,**  
**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.**

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**NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1797.**

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED VANILLA AND  
TONKA FLAVOR.**

On April 18, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of three barrels of a product purporting to be vanilla and tonka flavor, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Illinois Central Railroad at its freight station, New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 2, 1911, by the Hudson Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Hudson's Prime Flavor Vanilla and Tonka and Imitation Vanilla Color and Flavor—Made by the Hudson Mfg. Co., Chicago, U. S. A.", and shipping tags bearing the following inscription: "New Orleans Ice Cream Co., New Orleans, La.,—From the Hudson Manufacturing Co., Incorporated, 642-644 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, U. S. A." were tacked over the stenciled label in such a manner as to obliterate the expression "and Imitation Vanilla Color and Flavor", so that to the ordinary observer the label appears to read "Hudson's Prime Flavor Vanilla and Tonka".

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted of vanilla and tonka flavor with added imitation vanilla extract, which reduced, lowered, and injuriously affected its quality and strength; that a substance, to wit, imitation vanilla extract, had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, and that it had been colored with caramel in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the portion of

the stenciled label on the barrels heretofore described which bore the statement that the product contained imitation vanilla color and flavor had been concealed by tacking over same shipping tags, which made the label to the ordinary observer appear to read "Hudson's Prime Flavor Vanilla and Tonka", when as a matter of fact the product was a vanilla and tonka flavor with added imitation vanilla extract, which label was false and misleading.

On May 1, 1912, the said Hudson Manufacturing Co., claimant, having withdrawn their answer previously filed and admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceeding and the execution and delivery of bond by said claimant in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1912.*

1797



Issued December 17, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1798.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

At the May, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against John B. Bright & Son (Ltd.), a corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 21, 1911, from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of coffee which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Bourbon Santos Blend Boco Coffee Packed for G. W. Bobb Co., Columbus, Ohio."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be a low grade Santos. Misbranding was charged in the indictment for the reason that the statement "Bourbon Santos Blend Boco Coffee" printed and apparent upon the label on the carton containing the product, regarding it, was false and misleading in that the product was not a Bourbon Santos Coffee nor a blended coffee, but, in fact, was a low grade Santos coffee.

On May 28, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1912.*

62819°—No. 1798—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1799.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF NITROGLYCERIN TRITURATES.

At the May, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the Lafayette Pharmacal Co., a corporation, Lafayette, Ind., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 19, 1911, from the State of Indiana into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of Nitroglycerin Triturates which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "500 tablet Triturates Nitroglycerine 1/100 Gr. Lafayette Pharmacal Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Lafayette, Ind. Guaranty No. 6791."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nitroglycerin per tablet, 0.004 grain. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, the standard under which it was sold being one one-hundredth grain nitroglycerin tritirates as declared on the label, whereas, in truth and in fact, the tablets did not contain one one-hundredth grain nitroglycerin per tablet, as declared on the label, but did contain 0.004 grain nitroglycerin per tablet. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "1/100 gr. nitroglycerin tritirates," printed and apparent upon the label of the product regarding it, was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one one-hundredth grain nitroglycerin, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain one one-hundredth grain nitroglycerin per tablet but a much less amount, to wit, 0.004 grain nitroglycerin.

On May 28, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1912.*

62819°—No. 1799—12



# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FIRST

OF THE REIGN

OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND

OF THE REIGN

OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE THIRD

OF THE REIGN

OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FOURTH

OF THE REIGN

OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1800.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF NUTMEGS.

On February 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Farrington & Whitney, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 25, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of nutmegs which were adulterated. The product was labeled: "Dutch East Indies P. B. L. Nutmegs, New York (33) Roys Laboratories, Boston, Mass."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Containing worms or excreta, 94.4 per cent; passable, 5.6 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy animal substance unfit for food, to wit, worms.

On April 1, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 5, 1912.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 1001 TO 1800.<sup>1</sup>

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Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1300	berry.)	
Albumen, Powdered egg:		Blackberry jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Blackberry.)	
Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1389	Blackberry pie filling compound:	
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Just Milling & Feed Co.....	1686	Henderson, W. S.....	1154
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Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1449	Bran, Corn:	
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Almond paste:		Bran, Ralston Select:	
Heide, Henry.....	1335	Aeme Mills Co.....	1507
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St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1038	Brooke's Lemos:	
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Earl Coffee Co.....	1356	Buckwheat flour:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1400	Wright, Stillman & Co.....	1325
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Groucher & Packard.....	1313	Burton, W. W., & Sons Co.....	1644
Leslie, John H., & Co.....	1408	Elgin Creamery Co.....	1736
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Apple vinegar. ( <i>See</i> Vinegar.)		Butter, Apple. ( <i>See</i> Apple butter.)	
Apples:		Butter, Cane and maple sugar:	
Guinn Bros.....	1330	Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co....	1121, 1122
Hofmann Bros. Produce Co.....	1245	Butter, Sugar, maple flavor, Gate City Brand:	
Jackson, R. S., & Co.....	1369	Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Kimble, S. & J., & Co.....	1330	Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Minturn, A. R.....	1401	Butter, Wisconsin creamery. ( <i>See</i> Oleomar-	
Simpson & Minturn Fruit & Produce Co.	1401	garin.)	
Teasdale Fruit & Nut Products Co.....	1323	Butterfly cane and maple sirup:	
Wallerstein, David, & Co.....	1416	Gordon Syrup Co.....	1394
Wallerstein Produce Co.....	1256	Cakes, Fig and honey:	
Youngs, Elphonzo, Co.....	1416	Strohecker, A. A.....	1745
Apricot jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Apricot.)		Candy:	
Arab balanced horse feed:		Bradley-Smith Co.....	1244
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Candy, Chocolate cherry fudge:	
Aunt Jemima's sugar cream:		Schaeffer, James E.....	1351
Rigney & Co.....	1345	Candy, Chocolates:	
Banana extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Banana.)		Dennis Co.....	1634
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Burnham & Morrill Co.....	1688	Dilling & Co.....	1518
Davis, Baxter & Co.....	1638	Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)	1506
Black olives. ( <i>See</i> Olives.)		(Candy) Jelly beans:	
		Farley Candy Co.....	1708, 1733, 1734

<sup>1</sup> For index of Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.



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American Candy Co.....	1645	<b>Cherries, Maraschino:</b>	
<b>Candy, Whipped cream maple:</b>		Armour & Co.....	1327, 1721
Central Candy Co.....	1512	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1580,
<b>Candy eggs:</b>		1620, 1664, 1731, 1732, 1771, 1775	
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Heide, Henry.....	1642	Cheek, C. T., & Sons.....	1383
National Candy Co.....	1642	Cincinnati Extract Works.....	1383
<b>Candy peaches:</b>		Conrad, J. F., Grocer Co.....	1585
Fisher, S., & Co.....	1642	Fleischmann-Clarke Co.....	1571
<b>Candy pears:</b>		Glaser, Kohn & Co.....	1573, 1574
Fisher, S., & Co.....	1642	Holzman, D., & Co.....	1722
<b>Cane and maple sugar butter:</b>		International Fruit Products Co.....	1370, 1591
Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.....	1121, 1122	Letts-Parker Grocer Co.....	1574
<b>Cane sirup. (See Sirup, Cane.)</b>		Liebethal Bros. & Co.....	1504, 1572
<b>Catsup. (See Tomato ketchup.)</b>		Liquid Carbonic Co.....	1679
<b>Cereal, Fig prune:</b>		Lyon, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1641
Fig Prune Cereal Co.....	1777	Mihalovitch Bros.....	1370, 1591, 1771
<b>Cheese:</b>		National Fruit Products Co.....	1575
Adams, H. D., Co.....	1467	Nave-McCord Mercantile Co.....	1573
Adams Grocery Co.....	1457	Stone-Ordean-Wells Co.....	1439
Algoma Produce Co.....	1002	<b>Cherry jam. (See Jam, Cherry.)</b>	
Barber, A. H., & Co.....	1186, 1720	<b>Chestnuts:</b>	
Barfield & Brown.....	1491	Davis & Davis.....	1375
Cox & Chappell Co.....	1460	Puffenbarger, A.....	1375
Crosby & Meyers.....	1456,	Sewell, B. F. Brooke.....	1723
1457, 1458, 1460, 1472, 1492		Stephens Bros.....	1378
Cudahy Packing Co.....	1473	<b>Chocolate:</b>	
Elgin Dairy Co.....	1336	Brewster Cocoa Mfg. Co.....	1332
Fisher, E. R.....	1468, 1473	<b>Chocolate cherry fudge:</b>	
Fitzgerald, Michael.....	1671	Schaeffer, James E.....	1351
Fulghum, C. M., Co.....	1493	<b>Chocolates (candy):</b>	
Jaques, S. R., & Tinsley Co.....	1458, 1472	Dennis Co.....	1634
Lake Zurich Creamery Co.....	1387	<b>Cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.)</b>	
National Food Products Co.....	1728	<b>Cinnamon extract. (See Extract, Cinnamon.)</b>	
National Packing Co.....	1720	<b>Clams:</b>	
Newton, C. E., & Bro.....	1459	Aubin, D.....	1318
Novato French Cheese Factory.....	1168, 1169	<b>Clams, Little Neck:</b>	
Peacock, P. H.....	1459, 1493	Lawry, E. H.....	1273
Rappel, J. F., & Co.....	1494	<b>Cloves:</b>	
Roughton-Halliburton Co.....	1479, 1494	Whitney, Farrington.....	1204
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1467, 1470, 1479, 1491, 1594		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367
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Whitmore, D. W., & Co.....	1739	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	1588
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<b>Cheese, Cream, Mayflower:</b>		<b>Color, Green cake:</b>	
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Stevens, S. J., Co.....	1414, 1431, 1519	<b>Color, Red cake:</b>	
Waxelbaum Produce Co.....	1519	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057
<b>Cheese, Cream, White clover:</b>		<b>Color, Yellow cake:</b>	
White, C. A., Co.....	1765	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057
<b>Cheese, Daisy:</b>		<b>Compound glucose apple jelly:</b>	
Barber, A. H., & Co.....	1359	Williams Bros. Co.....	1600
Chambers, W. A., & Co.....	1384	<b>Condensed milk. (See Milk, Condensed.)</b>	
Crosby & Meyers.....	1384	<b>Confectionery. (See Candy.)</b>	
<b>Cheese, Skim, Sweet clover:</b>		<b>Continental gluten feed:</b>	
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Grain Products Co.....	1042	Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1300
Seudders-Gale Grocer Co.....	1042	Dried eggs. (See Eggs, Desiccated; Eggs, Dried.)	
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Asheville Milling Co.....	1342	Dilling & Co.....	1518
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Virginia Consolidated Milling Co., Cock- ade City Mills.....	1536	Wood & Selick.....	1103
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Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.....	1223	St. Louis Crystals Egg Co.....	1100, 1102
Consolidated Grocery Co.....	1773	Eggs, Desiccated:	
East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co.....	1707	Armour & Co.....	1005
Tennessee Fibre Co.....	1773	Cloud, L. V.....	1760
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Engle, John W.....	1660	French Kreme Co.....	1637
Gordon, Roy M.....	1759	Eggs, Dried (albumen):	
Heth, Robert M.....	1583	Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1300
Humm, John W.....	1210	Eggs, Frozen:	
Irvine, Frank.....	1752	Albert & Gerber.....	1636
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Mookey, George B.....	1259	Riley & Co.....	1705
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Smith, John W.....	1663	Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1389
Souder, D. M.....	1749	Eggs, Preserved whole:	
Stockman, Walter D.....	1517	Hipolite Egg Co.....	1043 (suppl. to 508), 1438
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Thompson, William M.....	1160	Newman, Ad., & Son.....	1202
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"Crème wafels":		California Perfume Co.....	1217
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		Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co....	1538
		Extract, Cinnamon:	
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Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.)		Jam, Peach:	
Fruit juice, Raspberry:		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596	Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1398
Fruit juice, Strawberry:		Jam, Quince:	
Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596	McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Fruit sirups. (See Sirups.)		Jam, Raspberry:	
Frutena:		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Frutena Co.....	1603	Jam, Strawberry:	
Fudge, Chocolate cherry:		California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235
Schaeffer, James E.....	1351	McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Gate City Brand sugar butter, maple flavor:		Jelly, Apple:	
Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549	Bessire & Co.....	1593
Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549	Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1393
Gelatin:		Jelly, Apple flavor:	
Bessire & Co.....	1365	McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Chalmers, James, Sons.....	1127, 1128	Jelly, Apple and currant:	
German grits:		Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Pepp, A., & Sons Co.....	1612	Jelly, Apple and loganberry:	
Ginger extract. (See Extract, Ginger.)		Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Gluten feed, Continental:		Jelly, Compound glucose apple:	
Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294	Williams Bros. Co.....	1600
Gluten paste:		Jelly, Currant and apple:	
Parodi, Erminio & Co.....	1514	Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Grant's hygienic crackers:		Jelly, Fruit:	
Hygienic Health Food Co.....	1265	Huffman, W. D.....	1207
Grape jam. (See Jam, Grape.)		Indianapolis Canning Co.....	1207
Grits, German:		Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....	1172
Pepp, A., & Sons.....	1612	Wichita Vinegar Works.....	1702
Hake, Silver:		Jelly, Loganberry and apple:	
Allen, R. E., & Bro. Co.....	1411	Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Hammond dairy feed:		Jelly, Raspberry:	
Western Grain Products Co.....	1094	California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235
Herring:		Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1742
.....	1260	Jelly, Strawberry:	
Crilly, J. H.....	1253	Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1742
Honey:		Jelly, Sugar:	
Deiser, Albert A., & Co.....	1123	Bessire & Co.....	1593
Horse-radish and mustard:		Jelly beans (candy):	
Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.....	1774	Farley Candy Co.....	1708, 1733, 1734
Hotch, Vermont maple butter:		June pasture dairy meal:	
Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164	Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Ice cream:		Ketchup. (See Tomato ketchup.)	
Bismark Café.....	1737	Kornfalfa feed:	
Peitz, J. Henry.....	1737	Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.....	1673
Rinchini, Louis.....	1450	Lake Huron white fish:	
Ice cream, Chocolate:		Booth Fisheries Co.....	1696
Stephen, Felip.....	1446	Lekvar:	
Ice cream, Vanilla:		Caruthers-Terry Preserving Co.....	1788
Stephen, Felip.....	1446	Lemon-flavored pie filling:	
Ice-cream cones:		Zschunke Bros.....	1595
Blue Seal Ice Cream Co.....	1395	Lemon juice, Brooke's Lemos:	
Consolidated Wafer Co.....	1073, 1395	Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413
Eagle Mfg. Co.....	1315	Lemon oil:	
Star Wafer Co.....	1301, 1426, 1558, 1655, 1783	Heine & Co.....	1220
Jam, Apricot:		Lemos, Brooke's:	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413

Lima beans. (See Beans, Lima.)	N. J. No.
Loganberry jelly. (See Jelly, Loganberry.)	
London creams (candy):	
Bradley-Smith Co.....	1243
Macaroni:	
Cini, D.....	1357
Maull Bros.....	1278
Piedmont & Napolitan Paste Co.....	1611
Poletti, Coda, & Rebecchi (Inc.).....	1643
Puglisi, Antonio.....	1471
Russo, G., & Sons.....	1368
Spicola, Francesco.....	1471
Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324
Union Macaroni Co.....	1374
Viviani, V., & Bro.....	1412
Youngtown Macaroni Co.....	1145, 1503
Macaroni. (See also Noodles, Spaghetti.)	
Mace:	
Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co.....	1537
Malt breakfast food:	
Heywood, Edwin F., & Co.....	1650
Maple butter hotch, Vermont:	
Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Maple flavor, Gate City Brand sugar butter:	
Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Maple sirup. (See Sirup, Maple.)	
Maple Sugar:	
Arcadia Maple Co.....	1309
Brokaw Merchandise Co.....	1015
Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
Maple sugar butter, Cane and:	
Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co....	1121, 1122
Maraschino cherries. (See Cherries, Maraschino.)	
Mayflower cream cheese. (See Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)	
Meal, June pasture dairy:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Meal, Pasture dairy:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Meal. (See also Alfalfa meal; Corn meal; Cottonseed meal.)	
Meat food products:	
Fairbanks Meat Co.....	1476
Pacific Cold Storage Co.....	1476
Middlings:	
Model Mill Co. (Inc.).....	1142
Milk:	
Alexander, J. B.....	1526
Barnesley, George H.....	1136
Bayliss, George H.....	1137
Blanche, George.....	1489
Boberink, Henry A.....	1083
Bohke, Chris.....	1083
Braun, Charles.....	1259
Carroll, G. E.....	1526
Coffee, James F.....	1083
Cox, James.....	1083
Deterding, Chris.....	1513
Evers, Ben.....	1526
Garde, Edward.....	1778
Grove, John W.....	1310
Hawkins, Richard D.....	1515
Hershey, Eli N.....	1424
Hildebrand, George L.....	1209

Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.
Hill, Almon.....	1486
Hoemm, John.....	1780
Holt, W. D.....	1490
Hudson, Leonard.....	1083
Hudson, S. M.....	1526
Jackson, J. M.....	1484
Kelly, Carter.....	1748
Kelly, James S., & Sons.....	1748
Kenison, H. C.....	1360
Koehlin, E. J.....	1083
Kruse, Christ.....	1559
Lewis, Joseph F.....	1423
Lotshaw, John.....	1508
Lucas, George.....	1526
Lueker, Louis.....	1779
McAvoy, Dan.....	1083
Mack, Albert.....	1662
Meiman, John.....	1526
Menke, Henry.....	1526
Mooch, George B.....	1259
Nostheide, H.....	1526
Null, Wm. C.....	1133
Orme, Wm. H., Jr.....	1134
Oser, Charles.....	1083
Plump, J. T.....	1083
Regel, Henry.....	1092
Rohrkaste, Herman.....	1781
Rounds, E. R.....	1130
Schaeffer, Edward T.....	1498
Schuck, A. H.....	1083
Schuck, Jerome.....	1083
Schulte, L. H.....	1083
Shorten, J. W.....	1129
Smith, Charles E.....	1083
Smith, Howard L.....	1161
Spaulding, H. E.....	1485
Thomas, Clayborne A.....	1750
Thomas, Curtis W.....	1658
Thomas, Harry L.....	1311
Thomas, Russel C.....	1236
Walter, Chas. A.....	1132
West, J. F.....	1526
Wilder, W. C.....	1487
Woods, John Paul.....	1661
Yeaton, George H.....	1488
Zika, John.....	1782
Zimmerman, Benjamin F.....	1131
Zimmerman, Harvey L.....	1499
Milk, Condensed:	
Delavan Condensed Milk Co.....	1028
Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	1117
Stevens, T. M., & Co.....	1528
White Hall Condensed Milk Co.....	1069
Yam Hill Valley Condensed Milk Co....	1528
Milk, Evaporated:	
Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co.....	1496
Faultless Condensed Milk Co.....	1052, 1478
Fisher Bros.....	1717
Gordon, B. L., & Co.....	1496
M. & O. Milk Co.....	1114
Peltason Co.....	1478
Snohomish Condensed Milk Co.....	1747
West Coast Grocery Co.....	1747
Wildi, John, Evaporated Milk Co.....	1609
Willamette Valley Condensed Milk Co....	1717



Milk, Powdered:	N. J. No.	Olive:	N. J. No.
Merrell-Soule Co. ....	1303	Greek Trading Co. ....	1275
Tulin, William J. ....	1033	Psiaki, Alco G. ....	1047, 1048
Wood & Selick. ....	1364	Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.)	
Mincemeat:		Orange sirup. (See Sirup, Orange.)	
Brenneman, W. H. ....	1067	Oysters:	
Molasses:		Bailey, James C. ....	1385
Corn Products Refining Co. ....	1461	Chivell, Joseph H. ....	1794
Molasses tentors:		Compton Packing Co. ....	1718, 1741
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. ....	1399	Concklin, Henry R. ....	1481, 1791
Moyun brand extracts:		Decker, Garrett F., & Co. ....	1192
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057	Ellis, George. ....	1794
Mushrooms:		Hale Halsell Grocery Co. ....	1770
Arbuckle & Co. ....	1037	Hayden, H. A. ....	1386
Mustard:		Hayden, William H. ....	1382
Alart & McGuire. ....	1552	Henkel-Duke Mercantile Co. ....	1699
Corey, Henry B. ....	1552	Javins, Chas. H., & Sons. ....	1718
Farmers Loan & Trust Co. ....	1552	Langrall, J., & Bro. ....	1770
Mount Pickle Co. ....	1319	Martin, C. W., Co. ....	1337
Seabury & Co. ....	1419	Miller, Richard C. ....	1615
Westmoreland Specialty Co. ....	1419	Robey, J. T. ....	1566
Wilde, Joseph P. ....	1239	Robinson, Wm. ....	1604
Mustard and horse-radish:		Sprague & Doughty. ....	1380
Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co. ....	1774	Stewart, Henry. ....	1527
New Amsterdam Dutch rusk:		Wells, Arthur H. ....	1616
American Pastry & Mfg. Co. ....	1415	White, Adolphus J. ....	1738
Michigan Tea Rusk Co. ....	1415	White, Rollie H. ....	1738
Noodles. (See also Macaroni, Spaghetti.)		Paprika:	
Noodles, Egg:		Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. ....	1066
Maas Baking Co. ....	1181	McCormick & Co. ....	1153,
Northern Ohio Sugar:		1341 (suppl. to 1153),	1614
Standard Syrup Co. ....	1101, 1502	Rosenzweig, David. ....	1631
Nutmegs:		Spira & Co. ....	1631
Farrington & Whitney. ....	1800	Paste, Gluten. (See Gluten paste.)	
German, Lewis & Co. ....	1180	Pasture dairy meal:	
Oats:		Peters, M. C., Mill Co. ....	1654
Gibbons, John T. ....	1250	Peach, Apple, and Sugar, preserved:	
Grier, T. A., & Co. ....	1165	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. ....	1038
Logan, Thomas M. ....	1171	Peach apple preserves. (See Preserves, Peach	
Pendleton Grain Co. (Inc.) ....	1250	apple.)	
Rothschild, D., Grain Co. ....	1208	Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.)	
Wells, Jos. L. ....	1146	Peach jam. (See Jam, Peach.)	
Oil. (See Lemon oil; Olive oil.)		Peaches:	
Oleo-resin-vanilla:		Lorch Bros. ....	1735
Gray, McLean & Percy. ....	1687	Seeley, A. B., & Son. ....	1262
Oleomargarin:		Peanuts:	
Steele, Jesse A. ....	1115	Dixie Peanut Co. ....	1372
Wisconsin Creamery Co. ....	1115	Edenton Peanut Co. ....	1263
Olive oil:		Peas:	
Barbara, Frank. ....	1305	Boyle, John, Co. ....	1280
Bernagozzi, William P. ....	1520	Dundas Canning Co. ....	1685
Carrao, Francesco. ....	1155	Numsen, Wm., & Sons. ....	1700
Cusimano & Tujague Co. ....	1062	Pecan creams:	
Fischer Bros. ....	1602	Schaeffer, James E. ....	1351
Italian Star Produce Co. ....	1640	Peerless feed:	
McCormick, Thomas & Co. ....	1697	Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.) ....	1141
Manganelli, Paolo. ....	1570	Peerless horse feed:	
Marchesini, Arturo. ....	1404	Kidder, F. L., & Co. ....	1176
Marchesini Bros. ....	1624	Pepper:	
Nicholaou, Harry. ....	1540	Cobb Mfg. Co. ....	1257
Nikolopoulos, Peter N. ....	1698	Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co. ....	1118
Oil Importing Co. ....	1501	Fischer, B., & Co. ....	1564, 1568
Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.) ....	1434	Pepper, Cayenne:	
Sensoli, Anthony. ....	1640	Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co. ....	1013
Silvestri, Ernest. ....	1501	Peppermint extract. (See Extract, Pepper-	
Tujague, Leon. ....	1062	mint.)	
Vittucci John, Co. ....	1713		

Phosphate:	N. J. No.	Rusk, New Amsterdam Dutch:	N. J. No.
Provident Chemical Works.....	1203	American Pastry & Manufacturing Co....	1415
Pie filling, Lemon flavored:		Michigan Tea Rusk Co.....	1415
Zschunke Bros.....	1595	Saffron:	
Pie filling compound, Blackberry:		Buhl Mills Co.....	1288
Bessire & Co.....	1593	Proctor, William M., Co.....	1288
Pineapple extract. (See Extract, Pineapple.)		Salad oil. (See Olive oil.)	
Pistachio extract. (See Extract, Pistachio.)		Salmon:	
Plum preserves. (See Preserves, Plum.)		Armsby, J. K., Co.....	1578
Powdered egg albumen:		Branham, H. H., Co.....	1578
Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1389	Goodman Grocery Co.....	1578
Powdered milk. (See Milk, Powdered.)		Gorman & Co.....	1651
Preserved peach, apple, and sugar:		Shakan Salmon Co.....	1651
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1038	Sardines:	
Preserved whole eggs. (See Eggs, Preserved, whole.)		Eastport Sardine Co.....	1567
Preserves, Blackberry:		New, Frank, Co.....	1299
Corn Products Refining Co.....	1756	Seerop Temtors. Clymer's Table:	
Preserves, Currant:		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367
Flaccus, E. C., Co.....	1081	Senegambian Kids (candy):	
Preserves, Peach apple:		American Candy Co.....	1645
Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1391	Shad:	
Preserves, Plum:		-----	1087
Bessire & Co.....	1584	-----	1088
Corn Products Refining Co.....	1756	Claxton, Richard W.....	1021
Preserves, Quince apple:		Shelled eggs. (See Eggs, Shelled.)	
Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1391	Sirup, Alaga Alabama-Georgia:	
Preserves, Raspberry:		Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co.....	1187
Corn Products Refining Co.....	1756	Sirup, Cane and maple, Butterfly:	
Preserves, Strawberry:		Gordon Sirup Co.....	1394
Corn Products Refining Co.....	1756	Sirup, Clymer's Table Seerop Temtors:	
Knights, Alonzo A., & Son.....	1302	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367
Preserves, Tomato:		Sirup, Corn:	
Bessire & Co.....	1584	Union Starch & Refining Co.....	1789
Prune cereal, Fig:		Sirup, Corn and sorghum:	
Fig Prune Cereal Co.....	1777	Fort Scott Sorghum & Corn Sirup Co....	1475, 1579, 1762, 1763
Purée, Tomato. (See Tomato purée.)		Sirup, Maple:	
Quince apple preserves. (See Preserves, Quince apple.)		Corn Products Refining Co.....	1790
Quince jam. (See Jam, Quince.)		Huntington Maple Syrup & Sugar Co....	1445
Raisins:		Sirup, Maple and cane, Butterfly:	
Griffith, R. C., & Co.....	1274	Gordon Sirup Co.....	1394
Ralston Select Bran:		Sirup, Orange (blood):	
Acme Mills Co.....	1507	Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.....	1156
Raspberry extract. (See Extract, Raspberry.)		Sirup, Raspberry:	
Raspberry fruit juice. (See Fruit juice, Raspberry.)		Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.....	1156
Raspberry jam. (See Jam, Raspberry.)		Sirup, Rosebud drips:	
Raspberry jelly. (See Jelly, Raspberry.)		Gordon Sirup and Pickle Co.....	1240
Raspberry sirup. (See Sirup, Raspberry.)		Sirup, Sorghum:	
Red feather poultry scratch feed:		Oelerich & Berry Co.....	1613
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Sirup, Sorghum and corn:	
Rice:		Fort Scott Sorghum Co....	1475, 1579, 1762, 1763
Alliance Rice & Milling Co.....	1177	Sodarine:	
Burkenroad-Goldsmith Co. (Ltd.).....	1340	Sea Gull Specialty Co.....	1610
Cormier Chas. E., Rice Co.....	1177	Sodic aluminic sulphate:	
Griggs, Cooper & Co.....	1177	Superior Chemical Co.....	1105
Interior Grocery Co.....	1635	Sorghum sirup. (See Sirup, Sorghum.)	
Louisiana Molasses Co.....	1030	Spaghetti:	
Seabury & Co.....	1388	Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324
Vallee, P. E., & Co.....	1388	Spaghetti. (See also Macaroni; Noodles.)	
Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co.....	1361	Stock feed. (See Feeds.)	
Rose geranium extract. (See Extract, Rose geranium.)		Strawberries, Crushed:	
Rosebud drips sirup:		Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1543
Gordon Syrup & Pickle Co.....	1240	Strawberry extract. (See Extract, Strawberry.)	
		Strawberry fruit juice. (See Fruit juice, Strawberry.)	
		Strawberry jam. (See Jam, Strawberry.)	
		Strawberry jelly. (See Jelly, Strawberry.)	
		Strawberry preserves. (See Preserves, Strawberry.)	

Sugar, Maple. ( <i>See</i> Maple sugar.)	N. J. No.
Sugar, Northern Ohio:	
Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
Sugar, Vanilla bean:	
Rex Extract Co.....	1561
Sugar butter, maple flavor, Gate City Brand:	
Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Sugar corn flakes:	
Grain Products Co.....	1042
Scudders-Gale Grocer Co.....	1042
Sugar feed. ( <i>See</i> Feeds, Sugar.)	
Sugar jelly. ( <i>See</i> Jelly, Sugar.)	
Sugar vinegar. ( <i>See</i> Vinegar.)	
Sulphate, Sodie aluminie:	
Superior Chemical Co.....	1105
Temtors, Clymer's Table Seerop:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367
Temtors, Molasses:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1399
Thyme oil:	
Dodge & Olcott Co.....	1666
Tomato conserve:	
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1646
Tomato ketchup:	
Alart & McGuire.....	1427
American Preserve Co.....	1510
Anderson Canning Co.....	1004
Atlas Preserving Co.....	1269, 1381, 1729
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1534
Bicklen Winzer Grocer Co.....	1329
Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1195
Brown, W. S., & Co.....	1714
Burlington Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	1003
California Fruit Cannery's Association.....	1235
Chance's, R. C., Sons.....	1006, 1522, 1563
Corey, Henry B.....	1427
Crine, R. V., Seed Co.....	1709
Edler, Fred C.....	1054
Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.....	1427
Flaccus, E. C., Co.....	1719
Frazier Packing Co.....	1162, 1163, 1175, 1352, 1725
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1034, 1316, 1329, 1334
Henning, William, Co.....	1529
Horton-Cato Mfg. Co.....	1714
Huss-Edler Preserve Co.....	1054
Jersey Packing Co.....	1358
Kansas City Conserve Co.....	1405
Kokomo Canning Co.....	1224
Kuner Pickle Co.....	1670
Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1095
Leslie, Arthur, Sauce Co.....	1724
Lewis Packing Co.....	1241
McCord-Brady Co.....	1034
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1080, 1276
National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson-Braun Branch).....	1072, 1098, 1626, 1758
New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1320
Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1075, 1690, 1761
Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090
Pressing & Orr Co.....	1213
Snyder, T. A., Preserve Co.....	1346, 1358
Soper, A. C., & Co.....	1055, 1326, 1436
Spraul, George, Packing Co.....	1044,

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Tomato ketchup—Continued.	N. J. No.
Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.....	1716
Weller, H. N., & Co.....	1196
Weller, J., Co.....	1199, 1201
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600
Tomato ketchup, Oyster Bay Brand:	
.....	1085
Tomato, ketchup, Pioneer Brand:	
.....	1086
Tomato paste:	
Delgaizio, Florida.....	1477
Garamone, Frank A.....	1477
Gidden, Herman M.....	1693
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1469
Horner, Henry, & Co.....	1008
Kelty, Samuel L.....	1227
Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1744
Polinsky, H.....	1001
Roncoroni, Pietro, Co.....	1053, 1065, 1231
Salem Canning Co.....	1338
Tomato preserves. ( <i>See</i> Preserves, Tomato.)	
Tomato pulp:	
American Syrup & Preserving Co....	1710, 1711
Aughinbush Canning Co.....	1785
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1064,
1396, 1437, 1462, 1463, 1586, 1587, 1669	
Baker, Walter S.....	1532
Blaul's, John, Sons Co.....	1607
Boehm & Holzkaup.....	1462
Buchanan Grocer Co.....	1711
Dana, Anna L.....	1407
Dana, John.....	1407
English Canning & Mfg. Co. (Inc.).....	1509
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Haas Lieber Grocery Co.....	1710
Hearn Co.....	1267
Kokomo Canning Co.....	1607
Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1533
Levins, S. H., & Sons.....	1532
Lord-Mott Co.....	1107
McLaughlin, J. M.....	1625
New Blue Grass Canning Co. 1320, 1710, 1711, 1712	
North East Preserving Works.....	1625
Phillips Packing Co.....	1261
Raab, Charles (Inc.).....	1619
Reinhart Grocer Co.....	1712
Roberts Bros.....	1632, 1715
Star Canning Co.....	1607
Summers, Charles G., & Co. (Inc.).....	1268
Torsch Packing Co.....	1270
Tyler Can Co.....	1793
Van Camp Packing Co.....	1607
Williams, R. C., & Co.....	1669
Tomato purée:	
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Levin's, S. H., Sons.....	1633
New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1106, 1320
Tomato sauce:	
Delgaizio, Florida.....	1477
Garamone, Frank A.....	1477
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1242
Tomatoes:	
Ayars, Clinton B., Canning Co.....	1237
Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1482
Pearson, A. E., & Son.....	1371
Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090



Tonka and compound, Vanilla:	N. J. No.
Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1306
Tonka extract, Vanilla and. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)	
Vanilla, All-bean:	
Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1449
Vanilla, Oleo-Resin:	
Gray, McLean & Percy.....	1687
Vanilla bean sugar:	
Rex Extract Co.....	1561
Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.)	
Vanilla tonka and compound:	
Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1306
Vanilla and tonka extract. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)	
Vermont maple butter hotch:	
Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Vinegar:	
.....	1336
Avis Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1550, 1617
Barrett & Barrett.....	1206
Board, Armstrong & Co.....	1023, 1297
Braun, A., Mfg. Co.....	1524
Burgie Vinegar Co.....	1787
Callahan, A. P., & Co.....	1151
Caro Vinegar Co.....	1418
Central City Pickle Co.....	1546, 1547
Chandler, B. T., & Son.....	1050, 1059, 1349
Chandler, Earl.....	1349
Davenport Vinegar and Pickling Works.....	1795
Eloma Mfg. Co.....	1590
Erdmann's, H., Sons.....	1184
Fleischman Vinegar Works.....	1285
Gregory, D. J., Vinegar Co.....	1308
Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co. (Inc.)..	1627
Hansell, Frank.....	1757
Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1193, 1287
Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co.....	1597, 1786
Lewis Packing Co.....	1241

Vinegar—Continued.	N. J. No.
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works...	1225, 1683
Marshall Vinegar Co.....	1652
Meyer, Chas. E., & Co.....	1695
Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. (Inc.)....	1627
Northern Pickle Co.....	1746
Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	1060, 1562
Off, Charles J., & Co.....	1524
Ogden, H. H.....	1410
Pacific Honey Co.....	1410
Philadelphia Vinegar Co.....	1757
Place Bros.....	1553, 1554, 1555, 1618, 1676
Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1657
Prussing Bros.....	1304
Queen City Cider Vinegar Mfg. Co.....	1110
Robinson Cider Vinegar Co.....	1258
Sharp Elliot Mfg. Co.....	1007, 1363, 1769
Shelley, M. B., Mfg. Co.....	1682
Southern Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1252
Spielmann Bros. Co.....	1159, 1200, 1298, 1441
Vermont Fruit Co.....	1167
West Coast Grocery Co.....	1746
Western Fruit Products Co.....	1743
Wilson, W. J., & Son.....	1119, 1120, 1290
Wilson Grocery Co.....	1617
Zinke Mercantile Co.....	1050
"Wafels, Crème" :	
De Boer & Dik.....	1039
Walnuts:	
Maass, William.....	1565
Wheat:	
Hall Barker Grain Co.....	1135, 1173
Walker Grain Co.....	1173
Whipped Cream Maple:	
Central Candy Co.....	1512
White fish, Lake Huron:	
Booth Fisheries Co.....	1696
Whiting. (See Hake, Silver.)	
Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Wintergreen.)	

# BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS.

Apple cider. (See Cider.)	N. J. No.
Apricot brandy. (See Brandy, Apricot.)	
Apricot cordial. (See Cordial, Apricot.)	
Banana cordial. (See Cordial, Banana.)	
Beer:	
Benwood Brewing Co.....	1272
"Bernardine":	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Berry Hill mineral water:	
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.....	1251
Blackberry brandy. (See Brandy, Blackberry.)	
Blackberry cordial. (See Cordial, Blackberry.)	
Blackberry juice:	
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.....	1667
Brandy, Apricot:	
Golden Gate Fruit Co.....	1577
Miller, Tobias.....	1577
Pure Food Distilling Co.....	1435
Schlesinger & Bender.....	1248
Brandy, Blackberry:	
Pure Food Distilling Co.....	1435

Brandy, Cognac:	N. J. No.
Mangini, G., & Sons.....	1530
Brandy, Ginger:	
Schlesinger & Bender.....	1248
Brandy, Grape:	
Basilea & Callandra.....	1592
Buchu gin. (See Gin, Buchu.)	
Burgundy:	
Gauthier, Victor, & Sons (Inc.).....	1726
Burgundy, Sparkling:	
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
"Cacao, Crème de":	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
"Cassis, Crème de":	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Champagne. (See Wine, Champagne.)	
Chateau Yquem:	
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....	1417
Cherry soda-water flavor, Special wild:	
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040
Cider:	
Burgie Vinegar Co.....	1776
National Fruit Products Co.....	1569
Tip Top Bottling Co.....	1362

Clarendon natural mineral spring water: N. J. No.	Essence, Coffee. ( <i>See</i> Coffee essence.)	N. J. No.
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co. ....	Extract, Malt. ( <i>See</i> Malt extract.)	
Murray, Robert. ....	Getreide Kummel:	
Clearo:	Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672
Clearo Manufacturing & Bottling Works. ....	Gin, Buchu:	
Ogren, Charles F. ....	Lobe, Phillip & Son. ....	1480
Coca Cola:	Gin, Cucurbita:	
Coca Cola Co. ....	Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672
Coffee:	Gin, Mobile Buck:	
Bour Co. ....	Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.) ....	1089
Bour, J. M., Co. ....	Gin, Piccadilly dry:	
Bright, John B., & Son. ....	Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.) ....	1347
Brokaw Merchandise Co. ....	Gin, Turkey:	
Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co. ....	Strauss, Gunst & Co. ....	1255
(suppl. to 55) 1017	Ginger ale:	
Dannemiller Coffee Co. ....	Beaufont Lithia Water Co. ....	1026
Force, W. H., & Co. ....	Ginger brandy. ( <i>See</i> Brandy, Ginger.)	
International Coffee Co. ....	Grape brandy. ( <i>See</i> Brandy, Grape.)	
Israel, Leon, & Bros. ....	Grape juice:	
Kenny, C. D., Co. ....	Bass Islands Vineyards Co. ....	1348
McLaughlin, W. F., & Co. ....	Duroy & Haines Co. ....	1283
Mitchell Bros. ....	Flickinger, S. M., Co. ....	1045
Potter, Sloan & O'Donohue Co. ....	Granger, W. H., & Co. ....	1045
Smith Bros. Co. (Ltd.) ....	Grape Products Co. (Inc.) ....	1045
Wilde's, Samuel, Sons Co. ....	Plimpton, Cowan & Co. ....	1045
Coffee, Kneipp Malt:	Hop Cream:	
Kneipp Malt Food Co. ....	Ogren, Charles F. ....	1497
Coffee essence:	Hop tonic:	
Zverina, A. ....	Temperance Beverage Co. ....	1420
Cognac brandy. ( <i>See</i> Brandy, Cognac.)	Imperial spring water:	
Cordial, Apricot:	Morgan, Alfred Y. ....	1692
Continental Distributing Co. ....	Morgan, John. ....	1692
Golden Gate Fruit Co. ....	Jamaica Rum, Palmetto:	
Miller, Tobias. ....	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1511
Waltz Co. ....	Kneipp malt coffee:	
Cordial, Banana:	Kneipp Malt Food Co. ....	1727
Tyson, William J. ....	Laubenheimer:	
Cordial, Blackberry:	Stern, Moses R. ....	1701
American Supply Co. ....	Liquors. ( <i>See</i> Wine.)	
Arrow Distilleries. ....	Malt extract:	
Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	Hamm, Theodore, Brewing Co. ....	1397
Kauffman, H. F., & Co. ....	Maraschino:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1511
Nathan, Emil. ....	Mobile Buck Gin:	
Rheinstrom, Minna W. ....	Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.) ....	1089
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co. ....	Niersteiner:	
Ullman, E. D. ....	Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1452
Cordial, Peach:	Orange curacao. ( <i>See</i> Curaçao, Orange.)	
Leary, J. A., Co. ....	Palmetto, Jamaica Rum. ( <i>See</i> Rum, Palmetto Jamaica.)	
Cream of Hops:	Phosphates, Eclipse:	
Temperance Beverage Co. ....	Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672
"Crème de Cacao":	Piccadilly Dry Gin:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.) ....	1347
"Crème de Cassis":	Royal lithia water:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	Anderson, William H. ....	1032
Crème de Menthe:	Rum, Palmetto Jamaica:	
Basilea & Calandra. ....	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1511
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	Sarsaparilla:	
Curaçao:	Beaufont Lithia Water Co. ....	1466
Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	Sauterne, Sparkling:	
Curaçao, Orange:	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co. ....	1665
Basilea & Calandra. ....	Scuppernong wine. ( <i>See</i> Wine, Scuppernong.)	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	Sirup, Tamarind:	
Damiana:	Bernogozzi, W. P. ....	1082
Liebenthal Bros. & Co. ....	Stern, Moses R. ....	1701
Della Stella:		
Lucca Importing Co. ....		



Soda-water flavor, Cherry:	N. J. No.
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040
Soda-water sirup cola:	
Hutchinson, W. H., & Son.....	1031
Special wild-cherry soda-water flavor:	
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040
Tamarind sirup. ( <i>See</i> Sirup, Tamarind.)	
Tate Spring natural mineral water:	
Tate Spring Co.....	1140
Tomlinson, Oscar R.....	1140
Temperine:	
Laevison, A. M., & Co.....	1599
Turkey gin. ( <i>See</i> Gin, Turkey.)	
Vermouth:	
Graffini, J., & Co.....	1792
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.....	1354
Minuet Cordial Co.....	1354
Water, Berry Hill mineral:	
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.....	1251
Water, Clarendon natural mineral spring:	
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.....	1392
Murray, Robert.....	1392
Water, Imperial spring:	
Morgan, Alfred Y.....	1692
Morgan, John.....	1692
Water, Royal lithia:	
Anderson, William H.....	1032
Water, Tate Spring natural mineral:	
Tate Spring Co.....	1140
Tomlinson, Oscar R.....	1140
Water, Whittle's epsom-lithia:	
Whittle Springs Co.....	1139
Whisky:	
McCormack, J. A.....	1111
Whittle's epsom-lithia water:	
Whittle Springs Co.....	1139

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Girard, Frank.....	1754
Girardi, Carlo.....	1754
Girardi, Carmine.....	1754
Girardi, Charles.....	1754
Lucca Produce Wine Co.....	1754
Milanesi, Alberto.....	1754
Schmidt, A., jr., & Bros. Wine Co.....	1016
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Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Wine, Burgundy:	
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
Wine, Champagne:	
Bardenheier, John, Wine & Liquor Co...	1144
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1653
Diamond Wine Co. (Inc.).....	1144
Finke's, A., Widow.....	1020
Gauthier, Victor & Sons (Inc.).....	1726
Groezinger, Emile A.....	1020
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Ripin & Co.....	1149
Schraubstadter, Ernest.....	1020
Wilson Fruit Juice Co.....	1226
Wine, Chateau Yquem:	
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....	1417
Wine, Laubenheimer:	
Stern, Moses R.....	1701
Wine, Niersteiner:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1452
Wine, Sauterne:	
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
Wine, Scuppernong:	
Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	1649

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Antikamnia tablets:	N. J. No.
Antikamnia Chemical Co.....	1056
Antimalarico, Ferro-China:	
Saunig, A., & Co.....	1222
Antipain tablets, Dr. Caldwell's:	
Horter, "John" W.....	1545
Asthma, Dr. Tucker's specific for:	
Tucker, Nathan.....	1077
Asthma cure, Stello's:	
Muller, William H.....	1079
Baby's Friend, Kopp's:	
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.....	1068
Balsam, Denton's healing:	
Hall & Ruckel.....	1464, 1465
Beauty cream, Kintho:	
Kintho Mfg. Co.....	1379
Beef, iron, and wine:	
Kent Drug Co.....	1474
Berry's freckle ointment:	
Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.....	1376
Bitters, Fernet-Branca:	
Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284
Bitters (Fernet Milano):	
Italian Importing Co.....	1152
Bitters, Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's:	
Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284
Boro Pepsin, Laxative:	
Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232

Brain Restorative, Dr. Peeble's:	N. J. No.
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079
Caldwell's, Dr., antipain tablets:	
Horter, "John" W.....	1545
Caldwell's, Dr., rheumatism cure:	
Horter, "John" W.....	1844
Camphor:	
Middleton, L. D.....	1428
Cancer, Dr. Johnson's mild combination treatment for:	
Johnson, O. A.....	1058 (suppl. to 266)
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Adams, Charles H., Co. (Ltd.).....	1606
Catarrh cure, Hall's:	
Cheney, F. J.....	1182
Cheney Medicine Co.....	1182
Cerrodanie capsules:	
Cerrodanie Co.....	1025
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Cherry balsam, Dr. Kennedy's:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Chewing gum. ( <i>See</i> Gum, Chewing.)	
Cholera mixture, Sun:	
Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
Coca calisaya:	
Shepard Pharmacal Co.....	1219
Coca leaves:	
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Cocktail, gold medal coffee:		(Hair dye) Walnut oil:	
Mihalovitch Co.....	1282	Mayor, Henry A.....	1677
Cod-liver oil cream, Morse's:		Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677
Morse, Hazen.....	1221	Hair tonic, Fagret's:	
Coderre's Infants' sirups:		Brun, B. Lucien.....	1673
Mortimer, George, & Co.....	1277	Fagret, L., Co.....	1673
Coffee cocktail, gold medal:		Hall's catarrh cure:	
Mihalovitch Co.....	1282	Cheney, F. J.....	1182
Colocynth, Powdered:		Cheney Medicine Co.....	1182
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Consumption, Cure for, Prof. Hoff's:		Tallman, Warren D.....	1350
Bendiner & Schlesinger.....	1551	Headache powders, Peck's:	
Schlesinger, Maurice C.....	1551	Peck-Johnson Co.....	1157
Cough drops, Williams' Russian:		Headache wafers, Gessler's magic:	
Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.....	1197	Gessler, Max.....	1051
Cream, Morse's (cod-liver oil):		Henbane leaves Granulated:	
Morse, Hazen.....	1221	Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674
Croup remedy, Hoxsie's:		Herculine tonic, Dr. Kennedy:	
Kells Co.....	1218	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Cuticura ointment:		Hoff's, Prof., Cure for consumption:	
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691	Bendiner & Schlesinger.....	1551
Cuticura soap:		Schlesinger, Maurice C.....	1551
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691	Hoxsie's croup remedy:	
Damiana extract with saw palmetto:		Kells Co.....	1218
Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.....	1560	Hydrogen peroxid:	
Denton's healing balsam:		Langley & Michaels Co.....	1390
Hall & Ruckel.....	1464, 1465	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	1539
Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism:		Infant's sirup, Coderre's:	
Detchon, I. A.....	1091	Mortimer, George, & Co.....	1277
Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism tablets:		Iron, and wine, Beef:	
Detchon, I. A.....	1091	Kent Drug Co.....	1474
Dixie fever and pain powder:		Johnson's, Dr., mild combination treatment	
Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178	for cancer:	
Drug-habit cure:		Johnson, O. A.....	1058 (suppl. to 266)
St. James Society.....	1291	Kamala round:	
Epilepsy cure:		Woodward, Allaire & Co.....	1011
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079	Kennedy's, Dr., cherry balsam:	
Epilepsy remedy, Dr. Lindley's:		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Hollowell, A. K.....	1093	Kennedy's, Dr., Herculine tonic:	
New Vienna Medicine Co.....	1093	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Epilepsy treatment, Dr. Towns's:		Kennedy, Dr., worm sirup:	
Towns's, Dr., Medical Co.....	1170	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Fagret's hair tonic:		Kintha beauty cream:	
Brun, B. Lucien.....	1673	Kintha Mfg. Co.....	1379
Fagret, L., Co.....	1673	Kline's, Dr., Great nerve restorer:	
Fernet-Branca bitters:		Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.....	1070
Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284	Kopp's Baby's Friend:	
(Fernet Milano) bitters:		Kopp, Mrs. J. A.....	1068
Italian Importing Co.....	1152	La Sanadora:	
Ferro-China Antimalarico:		Romero, Benigo.....	1076
Saunig, A., & Co.....	1222	Laudanum:	
Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's bitters:		Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284	Laxative Boro Pepsin:	
Fever and pain powder, Dixie:		Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232
Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178	Lindley's, Dr., epilepsy remedy:	
Freckle ointment, Berry's:		Hollowell, A. K.....	1093
Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.....	1376	New Vienna Medicine Co.....	1093
German headache powder:		Make-man tablets:	
Tallman, Warren D.....	1350	Klingel, Henry.....	1706
Gessler's magic headache wafers:		Moffett's, Dr., Teethina:	
Gessler, Max.....	1051	Flourney, T. N.....	1019
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Mihalovitch Co.....	1282	Morphine cure:	
Gum, Chewing:		Lexington Drug & Chemical Co.....	1495
Sterling Remedy Co.....	1078	Morse's cream:	
Hair balsam:		Morse, Hazen.....	1221
Wells, E. S.....	1228		

<b>Nerve-tonic, Dr. Peeble's:</b>	<b>N. J. No.</b>	<b>Senna, Alex., powdered:</b>	<b>N. J. No.</b>
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079	Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills .....	1009, 1010
<b>Nerve restorer, Dr. Kline's great:</b>		<b>Senna leaves, Alexandria:</b>	
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co. ....	1070	Hillier's, R., Sons Co. ....	1674
<b>Niter, Sweet spirits of:</b>		<b>Senna leaves, Tinnevely:</b>	
Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063	Hillier's, R., Sons Co. ....	1674
<b>Nitroglycerin:</b>		<b>Soap, Cuticura:</b>	
Swan-Myers Co. ....	1796	Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691
<b>Nitroglycerin tritirates:</b>		<b>Soothing sirup, Wood's:</b>	
Lafayette Pharmacal Co. ....	1799	Wood, William J. ....	1322
<b>Oil, Walnut:</b>		<b>Stello's asthma cure:</b>	
Mayor, Henry A. ....	1677	Muller, William H. ....	1179
Mayor Walnut Oil Co. ....	1677	<b>Stramonium leaves:</b>	
<b>Oil. (See also Castor oil.)</b>		Hillier's, R., Sons Co. ....	1674
<b>Ointment, Cuticura:</b>		<b>Sun cholera mixture:</b>	
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691	Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
<b>Oxidine:</b>		<b>Sweet spirits of niter:</b>	
Patton-Worsham Drug Co. ....	1035	Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
<b>Pain powder, Dixie fever and:</b>		<b>Sweet's honey vermifuge:</b>	
Morris-Morton Drug Co. ....	1178	Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co. ....	1113
<b>Peck's headache powders:</b>		<b>Teethina, Dr. Moffett's:</b>	
Peck-Johnson Co. ....	1157	Flourney, T. N. ....	1019
<b>Peeble's, Dr., Brain Restorative:</b>		Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co. ....	1019
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.).	1079	<b>Towns', Dr., epilepsy treatment:</b>	
Peeble's, Dr., Nerve-Tonic:		Towns', Dr., Medical Co. ....	1170
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.).	1079	<b>Tucker's, Dr., specific for asthma:</b>	
<b>Pepsin, Laxative Boro:</b>		Tucker, Nathan. ....	1077
Senoret Chemical Co. ....	1232	<b>Turpentine:</b>	
<b>Peroxid cream, A. D. S.:</b>		American Coffee Co. ....	1443
American Druggists Syndicate. ....	1194	Bang, Charles. ....	1373
<b>Peroxid of hydrogen. (See Hydrogen per-</b>		Barclay Naval Stores Co. ....	1373
<b>oxid.)</b>		Carolina Pine Products Co. ....	1608
<b>Pink root:</b>		Gilman, Z. D. ....	1022
Rosenbaum, Isaac, & Sons. ....	1339	Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Co....	1124
<b>Radio-sulpho:</b>		<b>Vermifuge, Sweet's honey:</b>	
Schuch, Philip, jr. ....	1049	Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co. ....	1113
<b>Radio-sulpho brew:</b>		<b>"Vino Vito":</b>	
Schuch, Philip, jr. ....	1049	American Cordial & Distilling Co. ....	1215
<b>Rheumatic cure:</b>		<b>Walnut oil:</b>	
Fitch Remedy Co. ....	1024	Mayor, Henry A. ....	1677
<b>Rheumatism, Dr. Detchon's relief for:</b>		Mayor Walnut Oil Co. ....	1677
Detchon, I. A. ....	1091	<b>Williams's Russian cough drops:</b>	
<b>Rheumatism cure, Dr. Caldwell's:</b>		Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co. ....	1197
Horter, "John" W. ....	1544	<b>Wine, beef, iron, and:</b>	
<b>Rheumatism tablets, Dr. Detchon's relief for:</b>		Kent Drug Co. ....	1474
Detchon, I. A. ....	1091	<b>Witch-hazel:</b>	
<b>Saw palmetto, extract of damiana with:</b>		Cotton, C. L., Perfume & Extract Co....	1784
Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co. ....	1560	<b>Wood's soothing sirup:</b>	
<b>Seneka root, granulated:</b>		Wood, William J. ....	1322
Hillier's, R., Sons Co. ....	1674	<b>Worm sirup, Dr. Kennedy's:</b>	
		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co. ....	1234





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1801.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED VANILLA EXTRACT.

On or about April 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon keg of so-called vanilla extract remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in possession of the Southern Pacific Co. at its pier, New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 1, 1912, by the Righter Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "For New Orleans Ice Cream Co., New Orleans, La. Via Southern Pacific Steamship. From Righter Mfg. Co. Vanilla 32 and 34 New Chambers St., New York Momus 104." Immediately in front of the word "vanilla" on said label there was a blue stamp, partly illegible, "Subs."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained a substance that was mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, that is to say that imitation extract of vanilla was so mixed and packed with it as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and that, further, the said imitation extract of vanilla was substituted wholly or in part for the vanilla extract as represented by the label to be contained in the 10-gallon keg. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product by the label above set forth was represented to be vanilla extract, manufactured or extracted from vanilla beans, and to be pure, and the label bearing the statement as to the product that it was pure vanilla extract was false and



misleading, in that it represented the product to be pure vanilla extract, whereas in truth and in fact it was not so, for the reason that it contained imitation extract of vanilla which had been mixed with it, and other contents had been placed in the keg, that is to say, imitation extract of vanilla, and the label was such as to mislead and deceive the purchaser of the product into believing that it was pure vanilla extract, whereas in truth and in fact it was not so, but contained a large amount of imitation vanilla extract, and, further, that the label on the product bore a statement, design, or device regarding the contents or substances contained therein which was false and misleading, in that the letters "Subs," partly illegible, pretended to indicate that the keg contained a substitute for pure vanilla extract for the purpose of a pretended compliance with law, while in truth and in fact said letters were further intended to deceive and mislead the purchaser or consignee of said keg.

On May 11, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be disposed of by sale according to law by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 5, 1912.*

1801

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1802.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF BOTTLED WATER.

On or about November 14, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 540 cases, each containing one dozen bottles, of water remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Parker Blake Drug Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 26, 1911, by the F. H. Kimball Water Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On front of bottle) "Veronica Santa Barbara California's Natural Medical Spring Water (picture of old Spanish Mission) From the Springs of the Veronica Medicinal Springs Water Co., Santa Barbara, Cal. Bottled and distributed by the F. H. Kimball Water Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A." On the other three sides of the bottle, the following label appeared: "Kidney troubles. Symptoms—Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, gout and dropsy; follow directions. \* \* \* Blood troubles. Symptoms—Eczema, facial eruptions, all skin affections, internal and external ulcers and sores, syphilis. Follow directions and after bowels have moved freely, bathe the affected parts with Veronica Water by saturating a sponge or spraying with an atomizer. Where there is an internal abscess or ulcer the pain may at first increase upon using the water and you may even pass some blood and pus, continue the use of the water, however, until desired results are obtained and no longer needed. Special troubles. Symptoms—Cramps, colic, cholera morbus \* \* \* Baby Colic—Piles—Headaches and Cramps at period and painful menstruation—Typhoid Fever and Pneumonia \* \* \* Nature makes the cure—Carefully

sterilized Before Bottling—Extracts from Physicians' Letters \* \* \*  
 Typhoid and Syphilis \* \* \* Superior to any other \* \* \*  
 Diabetes and Bright's Disease \* \* \* Urinary and Bladder  
 troubles \* \* \* Atrophy of the Inner wall of the Intestines  
 \* \* \* Alcoholic excess \* \* \* Guaranteed under the Food &  
 Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 7941—Veronica Water is a  
 Natural Water nothing being added or taken from it. Directions to  
 use. \* \* \* Our years of experience and the results we have  
 already obtained, have taught us that nearly all disease is caused by  
 an accumulation of corruption in the system; and in order to cure  
 most all disease you must remove the cause. Veronica water will do  
 this without weakening or leaving any bad after-effects. It does  
 not purge the bowels nor excite the action of the intestines by irri-  
 tating them, but it dissolves the corrupt particles and expels them  
 from the system without weakening it. Furthermore, Veronica  
 water contains among its ingredients nine of the twelve constitutional  
 salts found in the human system and does not supply those that are  
 deficient in quantity and, therefore acts as a tonic as well as a blood  
 purifier, every constituent is different, therefore the amount of water  
 to be taken will vary in quantity, a thing which you must regulate,  
 but produce the action of the bowels as above mentioned, and the  
 final results will be the same to you as to one with a weaker or stronger  
 constitution Constipation \* \* \* Stomach and Liver Troubles.  
 \* \* \* Bladder Troubles—Address all letters of inquiry to the  
 F. H. Kimball Water Co. J. H. Thomas, Pres. and Treas. Bottlers  
 and Distributors, 402 S. Commercial St. St. Louis, U. S. A.—Sold  
 by all druggists." Blown in bottle "Veronica Medicinal Spring  
 Water." Paster on cork of bottle "Veronica Medicinal Spring  
 Water."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product  
 contained an added deleterious ingredient which might render it  
 injurious to health, to wit, excremental material of animal origin, and  
 further in that it consisted of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal  
 substances.

On December 28, 1911, the F. H. Kimball Water Co., claimant,  
 having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a  
 decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and  
 it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the  
 United States marshal, and that the empty bottles should be re-  
 turned to the claimant company upon payment by said company of  
 the cost of the proceedings.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1803.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MILK CHOCOLATE.

On September 23, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against A. Leopold Auerbach and Joseph Auerbach, doing business under the firm name and style of D. Auerbach & Sons, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 7, 1909, from the State of New York into the State of Colorado of a quantity of milk chocolate which was alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Auerbach's Red Band Brand Milk Chocolate 5¢ Warranted absolutely pure A delicious confection A wholesome sweet A nourishing food Auerbach's Red Band Brand Pure Milk Chocolate A tempting morsel for all lovers of good chocolate. Smooth in grain, uniform in quality and superior in richness and flavor A treat to eat Manufactured by D. Auerbach & Sons New York City."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 1.05 per cent; ash, 1.58 per cent; water soluble ash, 0.76 per cent; water insoluble ash, 0.82 per cent; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 HCl per 100 cc), 50 cc; alkalinity of insoluble ash (cc N/10 HCl, per 100 cc), 125 cc; fat, 26.14 per cent; refractive index of fat at 40° C., 1.457 per cent; sucrose, 54.25 per cent; lactose, 2.01 per cent; Reichert Meissl No. of fat, 2.63 per cent; melting point of fatty acids, 50° C.; microscopical examination, wheat starch present. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain



substance, to wit, wheat starch, had been substituted in part for the product and it was further adulterated in that the aforesaid substance, wheat starch, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above so as to mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that the product was labeled "Pure Milk Chocolate" and "Warranted Absolutely Pure," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure milk chocolate but contained a certain amount of wheat starch.

On April 4, 1912, the case was tried before the court and a jury. In giving the case to the consideration of the jury the following charge was delivered:

THE COURT (Holt, J.): Gentlemen, the charge in the information in this case is that the defendant shipped in interstate commerce on the 25th day of February, 1911, from the City of New York to the City of Colorado Springs, consigned to the J. T. Clough Mercantile Company, a certain article, being and purporting to be an article of food and an article used for food by man, to wit, milk chocolate, in a package containing the label "Auerbach Red Band Brand Sweet Milk Chocolate, Warranted to be a pure and delicious confection," which said article shipped as aforesaid was adulterated in that a certain substance, to wit, wheat starch, has been substituted wholly or in part for the article. And it is further alleged that the article was adulterated, in that the aforesaid substance, wheat starch, has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Now the section of the Pure Food Act under which this information is brought, provides that for the purposes of the act, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated, first, in the case of drugs:

Then follows a description of what is adulteration in the case of drugs.

Then in the case of confectionery:

"If it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug."

If any confectionery contains any of those articles, it is adulterated, and the Act does not provide that the introduction of anything else shall constitute the adulteration of confectionery.

Now the defendant claims that this is a confectionery, and it is so described on the outside of the package. It is also described as a food. Now, it is for you to say, gentlemen, in the first place, whether it is a food or a confection, or both. I do not understand that there is any claim that there is any evidence in this case that they violated the provisions of the Pure Food Law in relation to confectionery.

Confectionery, of course, often contains a great many complicated combinations of different substances, and Congress has not undertaken to say that it shall not consist of combinations, but it says that it shall not contain any of these things mentioned in the Act. This milk chocolate does not contain any of such things. Therefore if this is a confection, in your opinion, I charge you that you should acquit the defendant, unless you also hold that it is a food, and violates some food provision of the Act.



Now, the act says in the case of food :

"First: If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength."

It is urged in this case, that wheat starch had been packed with it so as to reduce its strength and injuriously affect its quality or strength.

"Second: If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article."

The Government alleges that wheat starch has been substituted for the article.

Now, the Act in the case of food generally applies—or some part of it at least applies, to a single substance of food such as flour or meat, or some original, simple article, but there are a great many things which constitute food, which are compounds, and the Act makes provisions in regard to that, and it says, "An article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredients"—and that is conceded in this case of milk chocolate—shall not be deemed to be adulterated in the following cases:

First, in the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter may be known as articles of food under their own distinctive name which shall not be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and the Act provides that the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Now, this article contains a statement that it is manufactured by Auerbach & Company of New York City, which complies with that provision.

Now this article is sold as milk chocolate, which indicates upon its face that it is a compound or mixture. There is no such thing as milk chocolate as a natural single substance. There is chocolate and there is milk, and there is combined in this, therefore, something that makes milk chocolate. And, if in your opinion, this article comes within this provision relating to mixtures or compounds and is to be regarded as an article of food, and is an article which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, and is known under its own distinctive name, and is not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and the name and the place of manufacture is on the brand, why, then you should acquit the defendant.

So that the question comes down to this whether milk chocolate commercially means something which does not contain any wheat starch. It is admitted that the insertion of starch does not make it unwholesome. The defendant claims that he put in the wheat starch at a time before there was any action by the Government objecting to it; that it was authorized by formulas for the manufacture of milk chocolate before the Pure Food Law was adopted, and that the reason why he put it in was so as to give it greater consistency, so it would be a better commercial article, particularly for warm climates.

Now this, as I say, is a compound. There is milk in it and there is cocoa—a buttery chocolate material. There is powdered sugar—300 pounds of powdered sugar in the formula used—more sugar than all the other materials put together. But the Government does not complain that they do not put outside the package that there is sugar in it. The complaint is, that they do not put outside the package that there is wheat starch in it. Now, that milk chocolate in the ordinary commercial sense includes all those things, that is a term which may be used, but if it does not include, then, if, to the ordinary person, milk chocolate cannot be properly made and is not properly made with wheat starch inserted in it, why, then the act of the defendant is not protected by this pro-

vision of the act with regard to compounds. Now, that is a question for you gentlemen. In the first place, was it a confection? If it is, and it is not a food, why, you should acquit.

In the second place, is it a food? And, if it is a food, has a substance been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, or has a substance been substituted wholly or in part for the article. Now, it is for you to say, in the first place, whether that provision of the Act applies to such a compound as this. If they were simply selling a pure original article, like chocolate, or like sugar, and then there was mixed with it wheat flour, why, the act would undoubtedly apply.

But it seems to me that this article we are dealing with, is a compound called milk chocolate, and the only question in the case is whether this is a milk chocolate; whether it is permissible in the ordinary meaning of the trade term to make milk chocolate, by putting in such a proportion of wheat flour as may in the opinion of the manufacturer improve it as an article of commerce without essentially affecting or injuring it as milk chocolate.

Gentlemen, I leave the case with you.

The jury then retired and subsequently returned and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 11, 1912.*

1803



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1804.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF PEPPER.

On February 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Farrington & Whitney, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 25, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Illinois of a quantity of pepper which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Net 4 oz. Jewel Brand Spices Pepper put up for the Jewel Tea Co., Chicago, Ill."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Eleven packages weighed as follows (net weight): 3.70; 3.78; 3.76; 3.84; 3.77; 3.81; 3.77; 3.89; 3.78; 3.85; and 3.79 ounces. Average net weight 3.79 ounces; 5.2 per cent short of 4 ounces. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in that the label on the container regarding the substance and ingredients contained therein was false and misleading, in that its contents were stated to be of the weight of 4 ounces net, whereas in fact the contents were of less weight than 4 ounces.

On April 1, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1805.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO SAUCE.

On April 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Vincent Ferrero, late of the District aforesaid, alleging the sale by him on May 3, 1911, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of tomato sauce which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Tomato Sauce. Specialita La Margherita E L'Aquila. Unica Depositoria Ditta R. Filippa, Torino. Ajello & Pecoraro. Salsa Di' Pomodoro, Aquila, Bagheria, Sicilia, Italy."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results: Molds in 11 per cent of microscopic fields examined; yeasts and spores per one-sixtieth cmm., 825; bacteria per cc., 120,000,000. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On May 7, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1912.*





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# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1806.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MACARONI.

On January 13, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 boxes of macaroni, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Dean-Lilly Coffee & Spice Co., Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 18, 1911, and December 27, 1911, by the Piccardo Macaroni Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Sixty boxes of the product were labeled: "Premiato Stabilimento Paste Alimentari Genova Style Z. Benti-venga e. C. Forati-G. R." Forty boxes of the product were labeled: "Fabbrica di Paste Soprafine Per Uso America, Nervi Inghilterra Presso Genova, B. Piccardo, Mostacioli Gialli." And there were also thereon foreign pictorial designs consisting of Italian medals and coats of arms.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was colored with an artificial coloring matter, to wit, Naphthol Yellow S, a coal-tar dye, which caused it to have the appearance of containing egg matter, and concealed the inferiority of said product in that it had the appearance of containing eggs when in truth and in fact very little, if any, egg material was contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the product and the foreign pictorial designs and emblems thereon conveyed the impression to the purchaser that the product was of foreign manufacture, when in truth and in fact it was manufactured within the United States; that said labels bearing a foreign language only and

foreign pictorial designs, emblems, and medals was misleading to the purchaser of said product, causing him to believe it to be of foreign manufacture.

On February 8, 1912, the said Piccardo Macaroni Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$18.40, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1912.*

1806



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1807.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED PRIME VANILLA EXTRACT.

On February 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one keg of so-called prime vanilla extract remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in possession of F. L. Montgomery, Borough of Huntingdon, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 28, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Prime Vanilla Extract, made from the extractive matter of prime vanilla beans, and sweetened with cane sugar aged in wood by the Hudson Mfg. Co. of Chicago."

Adulteration and misbranding were alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, thereby indicating, declaring, and publishing, and intending thereby to publish and declare, that the product was the pure vanilla extract made from the vanilla bean and known and denominated in the trade as vanilla extract, whereas in truth and in fact the product was a dilute extract of vanilla mixed and packed with other products and ingredients so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and was a substitute for the genuine flavor known as vanilla extract, which it purported to be, and the label upon the product, to wit, "Prime Vanilla Extract," was misleading and false, thereby intended to mislead and deceive the purchaser, so as to offer the contents for

sale under the distinctive name of another article, and was a misbranding and adulteration within the meaning of said Act.

On March 29, 1912, no claimant having appeared to the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1912.*

1807





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1808.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF DRIED PEACHES AND OF DRIED BLACK-BERRIES.

On November 28 and September 9, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district informations against James T. Ayers, Danville, Va., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland—

(1) On March 21, 1911, of a quantity of dried peaches which were adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Worm-eaten peaches, 30 per cent; peaches with excreta on outside, 67 per cent; peaches with worms present, 3 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

(2) On March 17, 1911, of a quantity of dried blackberries which were adulterated. This product bore no label. Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it was a very poor looking product and badly worm-eaten; two live worms and one live beetle were present, and at least one-half of all the berries were worm-eaten. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On April 12, 1912, the cases having come on for hearing before the court and jury, resulted in a mistrial, as the jury was unable to agree on a verdict.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1912.*



*[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text visible across the page.]*

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1809.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CATTLE FEED (WHITE CLIPPED OATS).

On October 12, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Edgar-Morgan Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 8, 1910, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Florida, of a quantity of stock feed which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled "160 lbs. Edgar's Fancy No. 2 White Clipped Oats. Memphis."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 25 grams sample showed clipped oats, 95.2 per cent; wheat, 3.2 per cent; chaff and seeds, 1.6 per cent. Adulteration and misbranding were alleged in the information for the reason that the product, which purported to be No. 2 white clipped oats, bore certain brands and labels which set forth and represented that the product was white clipped oats of grade No. 2, whereas in truth and in fact said oats were not grade No. 2 white clipped oats, but were a much lower grade and contained and consisted of 95.2 per cent oats, 3.2 per cent wheat, and 1.6 per cent chaff and seeds; that the representations and statements made on the brand and labels, that said oats were No. 2 white clipped oats, were false, untrue, and misleading, and calculated to deceive the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

On May 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, and costs amounting to \$16.25 were assessed.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1912.*



F. & D. No. 3547.

I. S. Nos. 11211-d, 11216-d, 11220-d, 11224-d, 11226-d,  
11227-d, 11228-d, 11229-d, 11215-d.

Issued December 17, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1810.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ACETPHENETIDIN TABLETS;  
TRITURATES ALOIN, IRON, AND STRYCHNINE; TABLETS FER-  
BUGINOUS BLAUD'S AND NUX VOMICA; TABLETS FLATULENCE;  
NITROGLYCERIN TABLETS; TABLETS EXTRACT NUX VOMICA;  
SALOL TABLETS; TABLETS STRYCHNINE NITRATE; TABLETS  
ALLOIN, BELLADONNA, AND NUX VOMICA.**

At the May, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district returned an indictment against the McCoy-Howe Co., a corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 26, 1911, from the State of Indiana into the State of Michigan—

(1) Of a quantity of acetphenetidin, in tablet form, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "500 Tablets 10152 Acetphenetidin. 3 grains. McCoy-Howe Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Indianapolis, Ind. No. 856. Guaranteed by McCoy, Howe Co., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 10 tablets weighed 2.4712 grams; (1) acetphenetidin not more than 61.26 per cent; (2) acetphenetidin not more than 60.39 per cent; (3) acetphenetidin not more than 60.59 per cent; average acetphenetidin not more than 2.31 grains per tablet. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold; said standard under which it was sold and offered for sale was "Acetphenetidin, 3 grains," as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain 3 grains of acetphenetidin per tablet, but contained a much less amount, to wit, 2.31 grains. Misbranding was alleged for



the reason that the statement "500 Tablets Acetphenetidin. 3 grains," printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained 3 grains of acetphenetidin, whereas in truth and in fact each tablet did not contain 3 grains acetphenetidin, but a much less amount, to wit, 2.31 grains.

(2) Of a quantity of aloin, iron, and strychnine tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Tablet Triturates Aloin, Iron and Strychnine. Each tablet contains Aloin 1-10 gr. Reduced Iron 1 gr. Strychnine sulph. 1-60 gr. McCoy-Howe Co. Chemists, Manufacturing Indianapolis, Ind. 1,000." Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Strychnine sulphate per tablet, one one-hundred-and-third of a grain; metallic iron per tablet, eighty-six one-hundredths of a grain. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold and offered for sale. Said standard under which it was sold and offered for sale was strychnine sulphate one-sixtieth grain per tablet, as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one-sixtieth grain strychnine sulphate per tablet, but contained a much less amount, to wit, 0.001 grain strychnine sulphate per tablet. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Strychnine sulph. 1-60 gr.," printed and apparent on the label regarding the product, was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one-sixtieth grain of strychnine sulphate, whereas in truth and in fact the product did not contain one-sixtieth grain strychnine sulphate per tablet, but a much less amount, to wit, 0.001 grain of strychnine sulphate. It will be noted that while the indictment charged that there was but 0.001 grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet, the analysis shows that there was  $1/103$  grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet.

(3) Of a quantity of tablets ferruginous Blaud's and nux vomica, which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "1,000 Tablets Ferruginous Blaud's and Nux Vomica. Blaud's mass, 3 grs. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-6 gr. 9323. One to 2 before meals for chlorosis and loss of appetite. McCoy-Howe Co. Manufacturing Chemists, Indianapolis, Ind. Guarantee No. 856. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nux vomica extract, per tablet, one-sixteenth grain. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Said standard under

which it was sold was one-sixth grain extract of nux vomica per tablet, as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one-sixth grain extract nux vomica, but contained a much less amount, to wit, one-sixteenth grain extract nux vomica per tablet. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "1-6 gr. Extract Nux Vomica" printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one-sixth grain extract nux vomica, whereas in truth and in fact the product did not contain one-sixth grain extract nux vomica per tablet, but a much less amount, to wit, one-sixteenth grain extract nux vomica per tablet.

(4) Of a consignment of tablets flatulence which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "500 Tablets Flatulence (S. C. Yellow.) Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-4 gr. Ext. Cascara Sagrada, 1 gr. Ginger, 3-4 gr. Asafoetida, 1 gr. Diastase, 1-20 gr. Capsicum, 1-8 gr. Dose—1 tablet every hour for two doses, then every three hours as required. McCoy, Howe Co. Manufacturing Chemists, Indianapolis, Ind. No. 856. Guaranteed by McCoy, Howe Co. under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nux vomica extract about one-eighth grain per tablet. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Said standard under which it was sold was one-fourth grain extract of nux vomica per tablet as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one-fourth grain nux vomica per tablet, but contained a much less amount, to wit, one-eighth grain nux vomica per tablet. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Extract Nux Vomica 1-4 gr." printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product was false and misleading in this, that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one-fourth grain extract of nux vomica, whereas in truth and in fact each tablet did not contain one-fourth grain extract nux vomica, but a much less amount, to wit, one-eighth grain extract of nux vomica.

(5) Of a quantity of tablet triturates nitroglycerin which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "1,000 Tablet Triturates Nitroglycerin. 8432. 1-50 Grain. McCoy, Howe Co. Manufacturing Chemists, Indianapolis, Ind. Guarantee No. 856. Guaranteed under the Food and drugs act, June 30, 1906." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nitroglycerin per tablet, 0.008 grain. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that its strength fell below the professed stand-

ard under which it was sold. Said standard under which it was sold was one-fiftieth grain nitroglycerin per tablet, as declared upon the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one-fiftieth grain nitroglycerin, but contained a much less amount, to wit, 0.008 grain per tablet. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "1-50 Grain Nitroglycerin" printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product, was false and misleading, in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one-fiftieth grain nitroglycerin, whereas, in truth and in fact each tablet did not contain one-fiftieth grain nitroglycerin, but a much less amount, to wit, 0.008 grain nitroglycerin.

(6) Of a quantity of tablet triturates extract nux vomica which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "1,000 Extract Nux Vomica. 1-4 Grain. Tablet Triturates. McCoy, Howe Co. Manufacturing Chemists, Indianapolis. No. 856. Guaranteed by McCoy, Howe Co. under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906." Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nux vomica extract, about one seventy-fifth grain per tablet. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Said standard under which it was sold was one-fourth grain extract nux vomica, as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one-fourth grain nux vomica, but contained a much less amount, to wit, one-fiftieth grain extract nux vomica per tablet. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "1-4 Gr. Extract Nux Vomica" printed and apparent on the label regarding the product was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one-fourth grain nux vomica, whereas in truth and in fact each tablet did not contain one-fourth grain extract nux vomica but a much less amount, to wit, one-fiftieth grain nux vomica. It will be noted that while the indictment charged that there was but one-fiftieth grain nux vomica per tablet the analysis showed that there was but one seventy-fifth grain nux vomica per tablet.

(7) Of a quantity of salol tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "500 Tablets Salol. 2½ Grains McCoy, Howe Co. Manufacturing Chemists, Indianapolis, I. No. 856. Guaranteed by McCoy, Howe Co. under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 10 tablets weighed 1.8895 grams; (a) salol not more than 61.73 per cent; (b) salol not more than 61.94 per cent; average salol not more than 1.80 grains per tablet; average shortage, 28 per cent. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the



reason that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Said standard under which it was sold was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of salol, as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of salol, but contained a much less amount, to wit, one-eighth grain of salol per tablet. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "Salol,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Grains" printed and apparent on the label regarding the product was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of salol, whereas in truth and in fact each tablet did not contain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of salol but a much less amount, to wit, 1.80 grains of salol. It will be noted that while the indictment charged adulteration of the product because each tablet contained one-eighth grain of salol, the analysis showed that the average amount of salol per tablet was not more than 1.80 grains.

(8) Of a quantity of tablet triturates strychnine nitrate which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled "1000 Tablet Triturates Strychnine Nitrate 1-40 Grain. McCoy, Howe Co. Indianapolis. Guarantee No. 856. Guaranteed under the food and drugs Act, June 30, 1906." Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Strychnine nitrate, per tablet, one forty-ninth grain. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment because its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Said standard under which it was sold was strychnine nitrate one-fortieth grain, as declared upon the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one-fortieth grain strychnine nitrate per tablet, but contained a much less amount, to wit, one-fiftieth grain per tablet. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Strychnine Nitrate 1-40 Grain" printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one-fortieth grain of strychnine nitrate per tablet, whereas in truth and in fact the product did not contain one-fortieth grain of strychnine nitrate per tablet, but a much less amount, to wit, one-fiftieth grain per tablet. It will be noted that while the indictment charged that each tablet contained but one-fiftieth grain of strychnine nitrate, the analysis showed that there was one forty-ninth grain of strychnine nitrate per tablet.

(9) Of a quantity of tablets aloin, belladonna, and nux vomica which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "1000 Tablets Aloin, Belladonna and Nux Vomica. Aloin, 1-5 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-8 gr. Dose—1 to 2 tablets, night and morning as a laxative. McCoy, Howe Co. Manufacturing Chemists Indianapolis, Ind. No. 856. Guaranteed by McCoy, Howe Co. under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906." Analysis of

a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Extract belladonna one-fourth grain per tablet; extract nux vomica one-fortieth grain per tablet. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Said standard under which it was sold was extract nux vomica one-eighth grain, as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablet did not contain one-eighth grain extract of nux vomica, but contained a much less amount, to wit, one-fortieth grain of nux vomica per tablet. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Extract Nux Vomica 1-8 Grain" printed and apparent on the label regarding the product was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one-eighth grain extract of nux vomica per tablet, whereas in truth and in fact the product did not contain one-eighth grain extract nux vomica per tablet, but a much less amount, to wit, one-fortieth grain extract of nux vomica per tablet.

On May 28, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1912.*

1810





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1811.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF MACARONI.

On May 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 79 cases of macaroni, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Nicholas Tambascia, 116 Seventh Street N. E., Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped on May 10, 1912, by the Maryland Macaroni Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Perfezionate Paste Elementari—L'Italo—America-Perseverando—Vinces." In addition, the label had upon it certain pictures or designs showing and depicting two female figures extending hands and holding flags of the Kingdom of Italy and of the United States, and an American eagle. Upon the shipping cases, in the Italian language, were the words, "Ditalini," "Ziti," and "Spaghetti."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and so that it purported to be a foreign product when not so, for the reason that the use of the words set forth in the labels above, taken by themselves, and also in connection with the aforesaid designs, signified and imported that the product had been manufactured within the country of Italy and after having been so manufactured had been imported into the United States of America from said country of Italy, whereas the product had not been manufactured in Italy nor imported therefrom into the United States, but in fact the product had been manufactured within the United States and at or near the city of Baltimore, Md.

On June 5, 1912, the said Nicholas Tambascia, claimant, having filed his plea and answer consenting to a decree, and having paid the cost of the proceedings, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon the execution and delivery of bond by said claimant in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1912.*

1811



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1812.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On May 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co., a corporation, Waukesha, Wis., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 5, 1912, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Indiana of a quantity of cheese which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On tin foil wrapper) "Neufchatel Trade Mark The Arrow Brand Waukesha Cream Cheese, Strictly Pure." (On case) "Neufchatel Cream Cheese Arrow Brand, Waukesha, Wis., U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Water, 57.96 per cent; fat, 14.46 per cent; protein, 23.35 per cent; ash, 1.59 per cent; undetermined, 2.64 per cent; total solids, 42.04 per cent; per cent fat in solids, 34.37; ratio of proteins to fat 1:0.62. These results show that the product was not a cream cheese, nor even a whole milk cheese, but was made from partly skimmed milk. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product bore the label or brand set forth above, which said label and brand was false and misleading for the reason that it created the impression that the product was produced from whole milk, whereas in truth and in fact it was made from partly skimmed milk. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label and brand on the product gave the impression that it was produced from whole milk, which was false, misleading, and deceptive.

On May 31, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1912.*

64068°—No. 1812—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1813.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TIMOTHY HAY.

On May 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting on a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 bales of hay, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of J. L. Suttle, Mobile, Ala., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 26, 1912, by the Newton Grain & Hay Co., Newton, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label but was ordered, sold, and invoiced as No. 1 timothy hay.

The libel alleged that the product was adulterated and misbranded in the following particulars, to wit, that the substance purporting to be hay consisted in large and substantial part of certain filthy and decomposed vegetable substances and matters, to wit, molds, yeasts, and bacteria, and for the further reason that the product was sold and invoiced as No. 1 timothy hay, whereas it consisted in part of timothy hay, but that there was a large and substantial portion of the product which did not consist of hay at all but was composed of cornstalks, weeds, and similar substances and materials, and for the further reason that the product in truth and in fact was not No. 1 timothy hay, as described in the order and invoice, but consisted of a lower grade of hay than No. 1 timothy, and for the further reason that the said cornstalks, weeds, and similar materials were sold and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, No. 1 timothy hay.

On June 4, 1912, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1912.*

64068°—No. 1813—12







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1814.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF MUSTARD.

On or about April 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 65 cases, each containing 2 dozen glasses, of mustard remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of W. B. & W. G. Jordan, a copartnership, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on May 10, 1911, by the Westmoreland Specialty Co., Grapeville, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On shipping case) "2 doz. Peacock Asst. Prepared Mustard—Westmoreland Specialty Co., Grapeville, Pa.—W. B. & W. G. Jordan, Minneapolis, Minn." (Principal label on unit package or glass) "8 oz. Prepared Mustard—This mustard contains mustard seed, vinegar, salt, spices, flavored & colored with tumeric—U. S. Serial No. 2905—Not injurious to health—W. S. Co.—Westmoreland Specialty Co., Grapeville, Pa.—"

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that, as appeared from the label and brand attached to each glass of the product, each glass purported to contain 8 ounces, whereas in truth and in fact it contained a much smaller quantity, to wit, 24.1 per cent less than 8 ounces; and was misbranded in that the content of the unit package or glass was not plainly and correctly stated on the outside thereof.

On May 29, 1912, said Westmoreland Specialty Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100 by said claimant in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1912.*

64068°—No. 1814—12



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BY JAMES M. SMITH

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1815.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

### MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On April 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 cases, each containing 12 quart bottles of so-called maraschino cherries, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at a certain warehouse located on Queen Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 23, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Artificial Flavor—Contains Harmless Color & Preserved with 1/30 of 1% Sulphur Dioxide." Each case contained twelve bottles and each bottle was labeled: "White Rose Maraschino Cherries—artificially colored and preserved with 1/30 of 1% Sulphur Dioxide—J. Alexander & Co., Distributers, New York, N. Y. Exquisite quality, delicious fruit, especially prepared maraschino cherries, Maraschino Cherries."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, whereby it was represented and intended to be represented that the product consisted of maraschino cherries and was preserved in maraschino liqueur, whereas in truth and in fact it did not consist of maraschino cherries and was not preserved in maraschino liqueur but the product consisted of cherries of the Biggareau or Royal Anne type, prepared in sugar syrup, artificially colored and flavored, the principal flavoring being benzaldehyde, and there being no material or noticeable quantity of maraschino flavor present in said product.

On June 1, 1912, Liebenenthal Bros. & Co., a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Ohio, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200 in conformity with section 10 of the Act by said claimant, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1912.*

64068°—No. 1815—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1816.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF STRAMONIUM LEAVES.

On December 20, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills, a corporation, Fond du Lac, Wis., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 27, 1910, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Minnesota of a consignment of stramonium leaves which were adulterated. The product was labeled: (On outside wrapper) "Datura Stramonium Common names Thorn Apple Leaves Stechapfelblätter Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills, Fond du Lac, Wis. Guaranteed under the Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Our Serial Number 2210." (On box) "Thorn-Apple L'vs. are also known by the following names Stramonium, Devil's Apple, Mad Apple, Stink, Jamestown weed, Stink Weed. Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills, Fond du Lac, Wis. Thorn Apple L'vs. Datura Stramonium."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Average of two determinations: Mydriatic alkaloids, 0.175 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was sold under and by a name recognized in the United State Pharmacopœia as "Stramonium leaves," which, according to the test there laid down, possess and are required to contain and possess a certain standard strength of not less than 0.25 of mydriatic alkaloids, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product contained and possessed a very much less percentage of mydriatic alkaloids and the standard of strength of said drug product was not of the character stated, declared, and indicated on the package containing it.

On May 31, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1912.*

64068°—No. 1816—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1817.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF NOODLES.

On May 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Pfaffman Egg Noodle Co., a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 27, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of noodles which were misbranded. The product was labeled: "Half Pound Extra German Noodles Broad. Extra German Noodles. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act June 30, 1906, Serial No. 8410. Breite Nudeln wird man als einen ausgezeichneten \* \* \* We guarantee our Extra German Home Made Noodles to be the highest standard of excellence especially prepared for family use. Packed for Thomas C. Jenkins. Checkered front, Pittsburgh, Pa."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Net weight of four packages in avoirdupois pounds: No. 1, 0.42; No. 2, 0.435; No. 3, 0.42; No. 4, 0.43; average shortage, 14.75 per cent; sample evidently uncolored. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand set forth above were false and misleading in that they would deceive and mislead the purchaser of the product to believe that it was of foreign manufacture, to wit, manufactured in Germany, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was manufactured in the United States. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label and brand was false and misleading in that it would deceive and mislead the purchaser of the product to believe that the weight of the same was one-half pound avoirdupois, whereas in fact the weight of the product was materially less than one-half pound avoirdupois in weight.

On May 31, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1912.*

64068°—No. 1817—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1818.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF CANNED SALMON.

On February 16, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said District a libel, and on or about April 9, 1912, an amended libel for the seizure and condemnation of 375 cases, each containing 48 cans, purporting and representing to contain the best grade and quality of Alaska salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Colorado Supply Co., Pueblo, Colo., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Washington into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Alaska Chief Brand Pink Salmon. Gorman & Company, Dist. Seattle, U. S. A." (On cans) "Alaska Chief Pink Salmon. The Best Fish Caught in Alaskan Waters. Packed by Shakan Salmon Company, Shakan, Alaska. One Pound Salmon. Gorman & Company, Inc., Distributors, Seattle, U. S. A. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the product containing the statement "Alaska Chief Pink Salmon," "The Best Fish Caught in Alaskan Waters," regarding the product were false and misleading and intended to mislead and deceive the purchasers thereof into the belief that the product was the best and first grade of salmon caught in Alaskan waters, whereas in truth and in fact it was not so, but was Alaska pink salmon, which species of Alaska salmon was and is recognized by the trade to be not better than the third grade of salmon caught in Alaskan waters, and not the first or best grade, as was represented on the labels; that it was true that



the cans contained Alaska pink salmon, but it was true that Alaska red salmon and not Alaska pink salmon was the first and best grade of salmon caught in Alaskan waters, and that at least two grades of salmon caught in Alaskan waters were and are recognized in the trade to be of higher grade than pink salmon, the cans being thus labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof in reference to the grade of fish therein contained.

On June 6, 1912, the Colorado Supply Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, taxed at \$65, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$1,000 by said claimant in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1912.*

1818

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1819.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On May 7, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 62 cases, each containing 48 quart cans, and 40 cases, each containing 96 pint cans, of olive oil remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Spratlen-Anderson Mercantile Co., a corporation, Denver, Colo., alleging that the product had been shipped from the District of Columbia into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled, in part: (On cases containing quart cans) "48 quarts" (representation of can bearing the following wording) "Pompeian Brand, extra Virgin Lucca Olive Oil. What H. E. Kalusowski, Dean of the National College of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., says: This specimen of olive oil is pure and of a high quality. H. E. Kalusowski. Product of Italy. We guarantee Pompeian Olive Oil to be absolutely pure. Guaranteed by the Pompeian Company, Washington, D. C., under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial number 16569." (On cans) "One (Picture of olive branch) Quart Pompeian Brand Extra Virgin Lucca Olive Oil." The 40 cases containing the pint cans bore a label similar to that on the cases containing the quart cans, with the exception that instead of "48 quarts" the 40 cases were each labeled "96 pints." The pint cans were labeled, in part: "One (picture of olive branch) Pint Pompeian Brand Extra Virgin Lucca Olive Oil."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was in package form and the contents of the cases were stated in

terms of measure, but were not correctly stated for the reason that the cases were branded, respectively, as follows: "48 quarts Pompeian Brand Extra Virgin Lucca Olive Oil" and "96 pints Pompeian Brand Extra Virgin Lucca Olive Oil," and that the cans were branded and marked upon each can "One quart" and "One pint," respectively, whereas in truth and in fact said cans did not contain one quart each of olive oil or one pint each of olive oil, as by the label and brand was indicated, purported, and intended, but instead contained a much smaller amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labeling and branding of the product was misleading and false, and so worded as to deceive and mislead purchasers into believing that the cans labeled as containing one quart contained one full quart of olive oil, and the cans labeled as containing one pint contained one full pint of olive oil, whereas in fact the cans purporting to contain one quart and one pint, respectively, did not contain one quart or one pint each, but, instead, a much smaller amount.

On June 8, 1912, the Spratlen-Anderson Mercantile Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, taxed at \$55, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$2,000 by said claimant in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 17, 1912.*

1819



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1820.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On March 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 524 cases, more or less, each containing 24 bottles of alleged tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, 220 of which cases were in possession of the C. J. J. Seaman Co., a corporation; 200 of which cases were in possession of William H. Race; 86 cases of which were in possession of L. Doleman Co., a corporation; 5 cases of which were in possession of Adam Boeckel and Henry J. Boeckel, doing business under the firm name and style of Adam Boeckel & Son; and 13 cases of which were in possession of Granger & Co., a corporation, all of Buffalo, N. Y. The libel alleged that the 220 cases in possession of C. J. J. Seaman & Co., were shipped on December 13, 1911, by the R. V. Crine Seed Co., Morganville, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York. This consignment of the product was labeled: (On cases) "2 doz. Home-Made brand Tomato Catsup Preserved with 1-10 of 1% benzoate Soda Packed by the R. V. Crine Seed Co. Morganville N. J." (On bottles) "Home Made Brand Catsup (Picture of Tomato) Prepared from fresh ripe tomatoes without fermentation Packed by The R. V. Crine Seed Co. Morganville, N. J. Contains 1-10 of 1% benzoate of soda." The 200 cases in possession of William H. Race were shipped by said R. V. Crine Seed Co. on December 12, 1911, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and said cases and the bottles contained



therein were labeled: "Ecar Tomato Catsup. Made from whole red ripe tomatoes, pure spices, salt, distilled vinegar, and granulated sugar. Contains no artificial coloring. Prepared with 1-10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda. Serial No. 40046. Packed for Wm. H. Race, Buffalo N. Y." The 86 cases in possession of L. Doleman Co. were shipped by said R. V. Crine Seed Co. on December 6, 1911, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York. This consignment was labeled: (On cases) "2 doz. No. 14 Bonny Best Tomato Catsup The R. V. Crine Seed Co. Morganville, N. J." (On bottles) "Bonny Best Tomato Catsup Contains no artificial color R. V. Crine Seed Co. Morganville, N. J. Made from whole red ripe tomatoes, distilled vinegar, salt, granulated sugar, and purest spices." The 5 cases in possession of Adam Boeckel & Son were shipped on December 7, 1911, by said R. V. Crine Seed Co. from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York and were labeled and the bottles therein were also labeled "Faithful Brand Tomato Catsup. Made from whole red ripe tomatoes, pure spices, distilled vinegar, granulated sugar and salt. No artificial color. Preserved with 1-10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda. Put up for Adam Boeckel & Son, Buffalo, N. Y." The 13 cases in possession of Granger & Co. were shipped on December 7, 1911, by said R. V. Crine Seed Co. from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York and were labeled and the bottles therein were also labeled: "Blue Star Brand Tomato Catsup. Made from whole red ripe tomatoes, distilled vinegar, pure spices, granulated sugar, contains no artificial coloring. Prepared with 1-10 of 1% benzoate of soda. Serial No. 40046. Packed for Granger and Co., Buffalo, N. Y."

Aulteration was alleged in the libel as to all five consignments of the product for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, tomato catsup containing bacteria, yeast, spores, and mold filaments. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead all purchasers.

On June 8, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the costs of the proceeding, amounting to \$110.44, should be assessed against the various owners and holders of the product.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 17, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1821.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED OLIVE OIL.

On May 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 cases, 3 of which each contained 12 one-gallon cans, and 2 of which each contained 48 quart cans of so-called olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at its Pier No. 10, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 7, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "C. W. & B. Co., 213 South Tenth St., Philadelphia from DeSiano Italiano Wine Oil Co., 233 E. 29 St., New York." (On retail packages) "Lucca Olive Oil Compounded with Cottonseed Oil Extra Quality Imported and Packed by De Siano & Grosso". Label also bore representation of female figure bearing an olive branch. Upon reverse side the retail packages bore initials "G S D." The words "Compounded with Cottonseed Oil" were printed so inconspicuously as not to be discernible without close observation.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that by virtue of the label and brand on the product it was represented to be a foreign product, to wit, a product which had theretofore been imported into the United States by De Siano & Grosso, whereas, in truth and in fact, it had not theretofore been imported into the United States by said De Siano & Grosso, but was a product which had been wholly or in large part produced in the United States of America.

On June 14, 1912, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 17, 1912.*

64069°—No. 1821—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1822.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On November 1 and 2, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 300 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, 100 barrels of which were in possession of the Green & DeLaittre Co. (Inc.), Minneapolis, Minn., and 200 barrels of which were in possession of Barrett & Barrett (Inc.), St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on September 28, September 21, and September 27, 1911, by Spielmann Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed Cider Vinegar—6 percentum. Spielmann Bros. Co., Mfrs.—G Minneapolis Pure Cider Vinegar—5446." "Guaranteed Cider Vinegar—6 percentum. Spielmann Bros. Co. Mfrs.—B St. Paul, Minn. 4092, 4091."

Adulteration was alleged in the libels for the reason that substances had been mixed with the vinegar so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and that substances had been substituted in part for the vinegar, in that a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter had been mixed and substituted with and in said vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the vinegar was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, cider vinegar, and was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that it was a product artificially prepared, mixed, and compounded so as to resemble and purport to be a genuine article of food, to wit, cider vinegar, but added to and intermixed therein was a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter.

On June 13, 1912, said Spielmann Bros. Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$170.81, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,200, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 18, 1912.*

1822



Issued December 17, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1823.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On December 12, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 25, 1909, from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado of a quantity of coffee which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "The Thomson & Taylor Spice Co. Java & Mocha Gold Band Coffee Chicago."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department indicated that it was a washed Java. There was a very small percentage of coffee that might, through appearance, be Abyssinian. The cup failed to give the character of this coffee. If present at all it was in such small quantity as to be of no effect. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, which label was false and misleading in that it purported to state that the product was Java and Mocha coffee whereas as a matter of fact it was not so but was a washed Java and Mocha coffee and a small percentage of a coffee known as "Abyssinian coffee."

The case having come on for hearing before the court, at the close of the hearing the court took the matter under advisement and on June 17, 1912, the defendant was found guilty as shown by the following memorandum decision by the court (Landis, J.):

I made a memorandum of the disposition of this case, contrary to my usual custom, because of what the parties seemed to have in mind as to the importance of the question to people engaged in the coffee business.



In this case the defendant company is charged with violation of the misbranding section of the pure food law, in that there has been the use of the geographical name "Mocha" in connection with the sale of coffee grown in Abyssinia. Against the defendant it is urged that the word Mocha can lawfully be used only to designate coffee grown in Arabia. The facts are that on one side of the Red Sea is Arabia, on the other side is Abyssinia. Coffee is, and for centuries has been, grown in both of these countries. Up to about two hundred years ago practically all of the Arabian product, and a portion of the Abyssinian product, was shipped through the port of Mocha, located on the Arabian side of the Red Sea. Because of this fact this coffee was called Mocha. At that time, owing to the formation of a sandbar obstructing the entrance of the harbor of Mocha, the port ceased to be the point of shipment for that coffee product, and since that time it has come out mainly through the port of Aden in Arabia. This is the case now with respect to both Arabian and Abyssinian products, as it was up to two hundred years ago with respect to both products at the port of Mocha.

The pure food regulation adopted under the authority conferred by the national pure food law is as follows:

"The use of a geographical name in connection with a food or drug product will not be deemed a misbranding when, by reason of long usage, it has come to represent a generic term, and is used to indicate a style, type or brand, but in such cases the State or Territory where any such article is manufactured or produced shall be stated on the principal label."

As above observed, Mocha is not a place where the coffee is manufactured or produced. It is merely the port through which originally the coffee referred to found its way to market. This being true, the above regulation plainly requires the use of the word "Abyssinia" in connection with the word "Mocha" to cover coffee grown in Abyssinia, as the same law plainly requires the use of the word "Arabia" in connection with "Mocha" to cover coffee grown in Arabia.

In view of the fact that it was agreed on all sides that this case was brought as a test case to determine this question, the minimum penalty of one dollar will be imposed.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 18, 1912.*

1823



Issued December 17, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1824.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On April 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 barrels, each containing 48 bottles of vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of McCusker-Hartz Co., a corporation, Danville, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, date not shown, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On barrels) "Pure Apple Vinegar 4 doz. Bottles, McCusker-Hartz Co., Danville, Ill." (On bottles) "Right Kind Pure Brand Apple Vinegar, Packed expressly for McCusker-Hartz Co., Danville, Ill. Complies with all pure food laws No. 3919."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that none of the barrels or bottles contained pure apple vinegar, and the labeling of said barrels and bottles was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On June 10, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product, with the exception of one bottle, should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 18, 1912.*

64069°—No. 1824—12





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1825.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF PRUNES.

On April 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cases of prunes remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of persons to said attorney unknown, alleging that the product had been shipped by Rosenberg Bros. & Co., San Jose, Cal., date of shipment not shown, and transported from the State of California into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 10, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 18, 1912.*

64069°—No. 1825—12







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1826.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On April 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of ten barrels of tomato catsup remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of persons to said attorney unknown, alleging that the product had been shipped by the Huss-Edler Preserve Co., Chicago, Ill., date of shipment not shown, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On June 10, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the property should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 19, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1827.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On June 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Pierce City Packing Co., a corporation, Pierce City, Mo., alleging that said company, unlawfully, knowingly, and willfully sold and delivered under a general guaranty a quantity of tomato catsup which was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and that on March 14, 1911, the purchaser of the goods, without changing them in any particular, shipped a portion thereof from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas. The product was labeled: "Diamond Brand Tomato Catsup. Contains 1/10 of 1 per cent of benzoate of soda. Packed by Pierce Packing Company, Pierce City, Mo."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Mold filaments present in about 30 per cent of all microscopic fields examined. Yeasts and spores about 70 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter and bacteria about 400,000,000 per cubic centimeter, and that on account of the great number of organisms present in said product it is composed in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that it was represented that the product labeled as set forth above was a tomato catsup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 11, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 19, 1912.*

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, BY JOHN BURNET. This work is a history of the reign of Charles the First, from the year 1625 to 1649. It is written in a plain and simple style, and is one of the best histories of the reign of Charles the First that has been written. The author is a learned and judicious man, and his work is one of the most valuable of the kind. It is a history of the reign of Charles the First, from the year 1625 to 1649. It is written in a plain and simple style, and is one of the best histories of the reign of Charles the First that has been written. The author is a learned and judicious man, and his work is one of the most valuable of the kind.

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1828.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED CHICORY.

On or about April 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 200 barrels of so-called chicory remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the New Orleans Coffee Co., New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 1, 1912, by E. B. Muller & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "E. B. Muller & Co. Best Chicory—New York Manufactured by special process from selected roots. Guaranteed pure."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained an excessive amount of sand and that said sand had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and said sand had been substituted in part for the chicory represented by the labels to be contained in the barrels. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that by the label above set forth, which appeared upon each of the said barrels, the product was represented to be the best chicory, manufactured by special process from selected roots, and to be guaranteed pure, and that the label bearing the statement as to the article that the same was of the best quality and manufactured by special process from selected roots and guaranteed pure was false and misleading, in that it represented the product to be chicory of the best quality and to be guaranteed pure, whereas in truth and in fact it was not chicory of the best quality and was not pure, as it contained an excessive amount of sand, and the label was such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that the product



was pure chicory and of the best quality, whereas in truth and in fact it was not so, but contained an excessive amount of sand.

On June 11, 1912, E. B. Muller & Co., claimant, New York, N. Y., having admitted the technical adulteration and misbranding of the product and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered, upon payment of the costs of the proceeding by said claimant and the execution of bond in the sum of \$312 in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 19, 1912.*

1828



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1829.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On October 6, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the United States Court for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the M. A. Gedney Co., a corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on September 16, 1911, by the Spielmann Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed Cider Vinegar 6 per centum. Spielmann Bros. Co. Mfrs. Pure Cider Vinegar. G, Minneapolis, Minn."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that substances had been mixed with the vinegar so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and that substances had been substituted in whole or in part for vinegar, in that a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter had been mixed and packed with and in the vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the vinegar was an imitation and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, cider vinegar, and was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that it was a product artificially prepared and compounded so as to resemble and purport to be a genuine food article, to wit, cider vinegar, but added to and mixed therein was a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter.

On June 13, 1912, Spielmann Bros. Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of all costs of the proceeding, amounting to \$75.41, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 21, 1912.*

# THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.  
AND  
JOHN WATSON, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR.

LONDON:  
Printed by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall.  
1791.

By the Author, at the Office of the  
Printers, in Pall-mall.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1830.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED VANILLA FLAVOR AND OF SO-CALLED LEMON FLAVOR.

On May 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the American Pure Coffee & Spice Co., a corporation, Dayton, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 11, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia—

(1) Of a quantity of so-called vanilla flavor which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Pure-a-fied Compound Vanilla For flavoring Ice Cream, Custards, Jellies, Pastry, Etc. Formula Vanilla Beans 0.40% Vanillin 0.66% Coumarin 0.18% Alcohol 25% Caramel 0.76% Sugar 12% Water 61% Packed by The American Pure Coffee & Spice Co. Dayton—Ohio."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, 20.12 per cent; solids—Refractometer, 12.28 per cent; lead number, 0.088; resins, small amount; caramel, present; vanillin, 0.56 per cent; coumarin, 0.308 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was of inferior quality and was colored with caramel in a manner whereby such inferiority was concealed, to wit, in a manner so as to simulate a compound of vanilla beans, when in truth and in fact the product was not a compound of vanilla beans, but was a compound of vanillin, coumarin, and vanilla. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels and brands on the product bore statements regarding it, which statements were false, misleading, and deceptive, to wit, the statement "Compound Vanilla" was false, misleading, and deceptive, as it conveyed the impression that the product was a compound made of vanilla beans, whereas in truth and in fact it was a compound



of vanillin, coumarin and vanilla artificially colored; and further the statements appearing on the label under the head "Formula," to wit: "Vanilla .40% Vanillin .66% Coumarin .18% Alcohol 25.00% Caramel .76% Sugar 12.00% Water 61.00%" were false and misleading, in that the product contained less sugar, less vanillin, and less alcohol than stated on the label, and contained a far greater percentage of coumarin than stated on the label, namely 0.308 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into the belief that it was a compound vanilla flavor made in accordance with the formula stated on the label, whereas in fact it contained less sugar, less vanillin, and less alcohol than stated in said formula, and contained a very small amount of the extractive matter from vanilla beans.

(2) Of a quantity of so-called lemon flavor, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Pure-a-fied Compound Terpeneless Lemon For flavoring Ice Cream, Custards, Jellies, Pastry, Etc., Formula, Terpeneless Oil Lemon 0.3%, Alcohol 24.6%, Water 73.9%, Tumeric 1.2%, Packed by The American Pure Coffee & Spice Co., Dayton, O."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Polarization, 0.0; lemon oil, none; lemon oil precipitate, none; color, slightly—natural; citral, 0.025 per cent; alcohol, by volume, 26.9 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance containing little or none of the flavoring principles of lemon was mixed and packed as for and with said article so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that said substance was substituted wholly or in part for the purified compound lemon which the product by its label purported to be. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels and brands on the product bore statements, to wit, "Compound Lemon—Formula—Terpeneless Oil Lemon 0.3%," which statements were false, and misleading, and deceptive as they conveyed the impression that the product was an extract of terpeneless oil of lemon of 0.3 per cent strength, whereas in fact it did not contain the amount of terpeneless oil of lemon stated on the label and contained little or none of the flavoring principles of lemon. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that by the label and brand the product purported and was represented to be a lemon compound containing 0.3 per cent of the terpeneless oil of lemon, whereas in truth and in fact it contained only 0.025 per cent of citral derived from the oil of lemon.



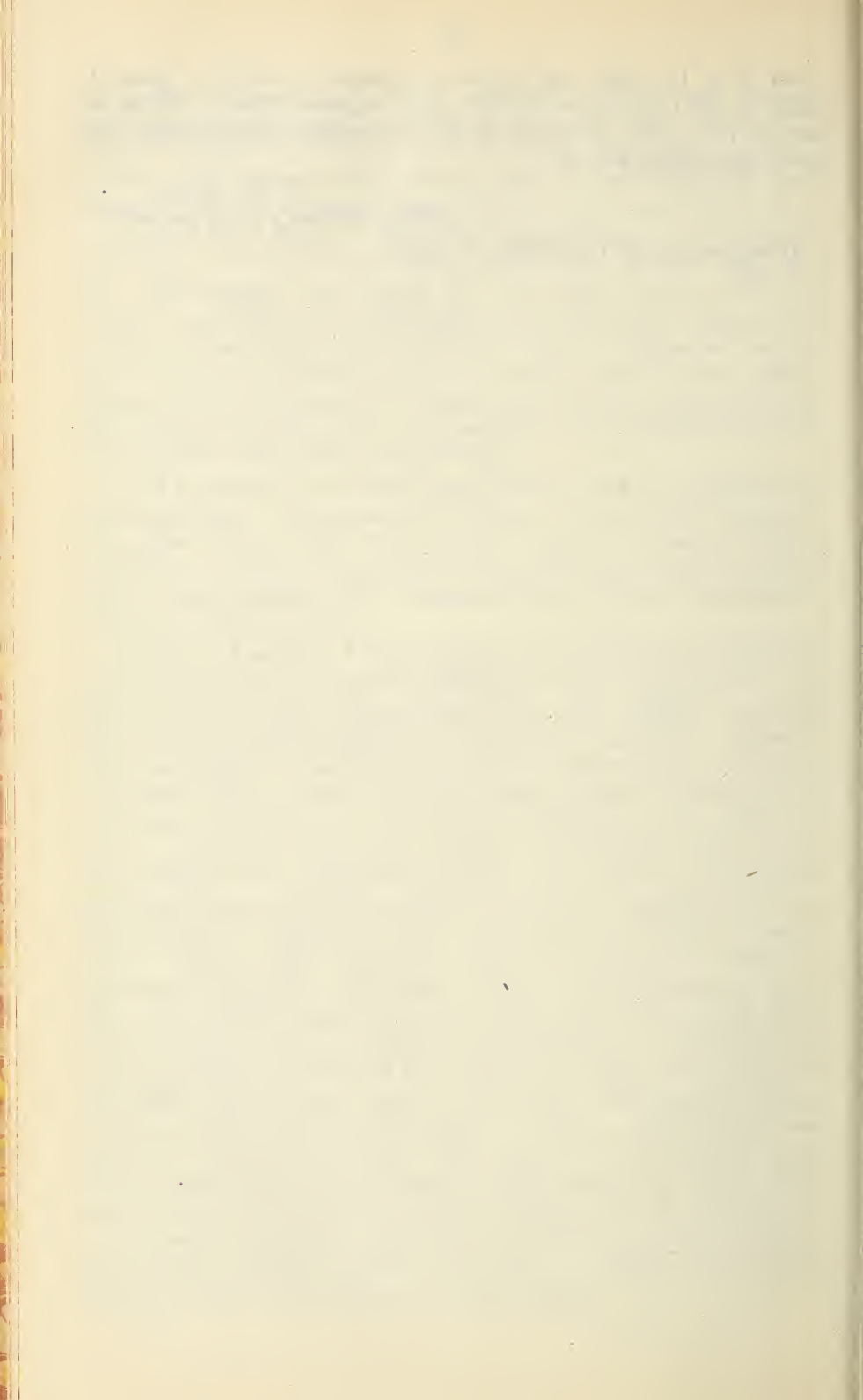
On June 13, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 as to each of the counts contained in the information, together with the costs, aggregating \$66.20.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 21, 1912.*

1830





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1831.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On November 24, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 400 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Barrett & Barrett, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped by Spielmann Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota on the following dates: 200 barrels on September 30, 1911; 100 barrels on October 5, 1911; and 100 barrels on October 16, 1911. The libel further alleged that the product was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed Cider Vinegar—6 per centum—Spielmann Bros. Co. Mfrs.—5567, 5568, 5625, 5752." On other end of barrel: "B—St. Paul, Minn."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that substances had been mixed with the product so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and that substances had been substituted in part for the vinegar, in that a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, and a product high in reducing sugars, and foreign mineral matter, had been substituted and mixed with and in the vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, cider vinegar, and was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that it was a product artificially prepared, mixed, and compounded so as to resemble and purport to be a genuine food article, to wit, cider vinegar, but added to and intermixed therein was a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label attached to each and all of the barrels of the product

bore a statement and device regarding the product, to wit, the figure and words "6 per centum," which said statement and device was false and misleading, in that by said statement and device the vinegar was declared and purported to contain 6 per cent acid, whereas in truth and in fact it did not contain 6 per cent acid, but contained a quantity less than 6 per cent acid.

On June 13, 1912, said Spielmann Bros. Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$63, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$400, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 21, 1912.*

1831



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1832.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On February 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 21 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Barrett & Barrett (Inc.), St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 14, 1912, by Spielmann Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and alleging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed Cider Vinegar—6 per centum—Spielmann Bros. Co. Mfrs."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label attached to each of the 21 barrels of the product bore a statement and device regarding the contents of the barrels, to wit, the figure and words "6 per centum," which said statement and device was false and misleading, in that by said statement and device the product was declared and purported to contain 6 per cent acid, whereas in truth and in fact it did not contain 6 per cent acid, but contained a quantity less than 6 per cent acid.

On June 13, 1912, said Spielmann Bros. Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$25.15, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$200 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 21, 1912.*

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